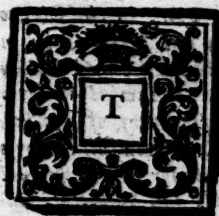


THE  
Last WILL and TESTAMENT  
OF  
Sir THOMAS GRESHAM, Kt.



HIS is the last WILL written, and Disposition of me, Sir THOMAS GRESHAM, of the City of London, Knight, concerning all my Mannors, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, menioned and conteyned in one Indenture Quadrupartite, made between me the said Sir THOMAS GRESHAM, and Dame ANNE my Wife, on the one Partie, and Philip Scuddamore, Gent. and Thomas Celey, on the other Partie. Dated the Twentieth Day of May, in the Seventeenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen ELIZABETH.

First, Concerning the Buildings in London, called the Royal-Exchange, and all Pawns and Shops, Cellars, Vaults, Messuages, Tenements, and other whatsoever myne Hereditaments, Parcell, or Adjoyning to the said Royal Exchange; I Will and Dispose, that after Expiration and Determination of the particular Uses, Estates and Interest for Life and Intayle thereof, limited in the said Indenture, bearing Date the Twentieth of May: I Will and Dispose, that one Moiety thereof shall remain, and the Use thereof shall be unto the Major and Commonalty and Citizens of London, by whatsoever especial Name or Addition the same Corporation is made or known, and to their Successors for Term of Fifty Years then next ensuing, upon Trust or Confidence, and the Intent that they do perform the Payments and other Intents in these Presents hereafter Limited, thereof by them to be done and performed. And the other Moiety of the said Buildings, called the Royal-Exchange, Pawns, Shops, Cellars, Vaults, Messuages, Tenements and other mine Hereditaments, with the Appurtenances thereto adjoyning, shall remain, and the Use thereof shall

shall be to the Wardens and Commonalties of the Myserie of the Mercers of the City of London: ( viz. ) To the Corporate Body and Corporation of the Company of Mercers, in London, by whatsoever especial Name or Addition the same Corporation is made or known, and to their Successors, for Term of Fifty Years ensuing, upon Trust and Confidence, and to the Intent that they do perform the Payments and other Intents, in these Presents hereafter lyimited, thereof by them to be done and performed. And I Will and Dispose, that after such Time as the one Moiety of the said Royal-Exchange, and other Premises, according to the Intent and Meaning of these Presents, shall come to the said Major and Corporation of the said City; and from thence, so long as they and their Successors shall by any Means or Title, have, hold, or enjoy the same, they and their Successors, every Year, shall give and distribute, to and for the Sustentation, Maintenance and Finding Four Persons, from Tyme to Tyme to be chosen, nominated and appointed by the same Major and Commonaltie and Citizens, and their Successors, meete to read the Lectures of Divinity, Astronomy, Musick and Geometry, within my own Dwelling-House, in the Parish of St. Helen's in Bishops-gate Street, and in St. Peter's the Poor, in the City of London, ( the Moiety whereof hereafter in this my last Will, is by me Lyimited and Disposed unto the said Major and Commonaltie and Citizens of the said City ) the Summe of Two Hundred Pounds of lawful Money of England, in Manner and Form following, ( viz. ) To every of the said Readers, for the Time being, the Sum of Fifty Pounds, of Lawfull Money of England, Yearly, for their Sallaries and Stipends, meete for Four sufficiently Learned, to read the said Lectures: The same Stipends and Sallaries, and every of them, to be paid at Two usual Termes in the Year, Yearly, ( that is to say ) At the Feasts of the Annunciation of St. Mary, the Virgin, and St. Michael, the Archangel, by even Portions to be paid.

And farther, That the said Mayor and Commonaltie and Citizens of the said City, and their Successors, from henceforth, and so long as they and their Successors shall by any Means have, hold, or enjoy the said Moiety before in these Presents to them disposed, shall give and distribute the Sum of Fifty Three Pounds, Six Shillings and Eight Pence, of Lawful Money of England, Yearly, in Manner and Form following, ( viz. ) Unto Eight Almes-Folks, whom the said Mayor and Commonalty and Cittyzens, or their Successors, shall appoint to inhabit my Eight Almes-Houses in the said Parish of St. Peter's the Poor, to every of them the said Almes-Folks, the Summe of Six Pounds, Thirteen Shillings and Four Pence, to be paid at Four usual Termes in the Year, Yearly, ( that is to say ) at the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, the Nativity of our LORD GOD, the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and Nativity of St. John Baptist, by even Portions.

And



And farther, That the said Mayor and Commonaltie and Cittizens of the said City, and their Successors, from thenceforth and so long as they and their Successors shall by any Means have, hold and enjoy the said Moiety, before in these Presents to them disposed, shall give and distribute, at the Terms aforesaid, to the Relief of the poor Persons and Prisoners in the Prisons and Places called or known by the Names of Newgate, Ludgate, the King's-Bench, the Marshalsea, and Counter now kept in Wood-street, and wheresoever the same Prisons hereafter shall be kept, Fifty Pounds of Lawfull Money of England, in Money or other Provisions and Necessaries for them, (viz.) to every of the same Five Prisons or Places, Ten Pounds, at the Four usual Feasts or Terms of Payment of Rent within the same City of London, most accustomed, or within Eight and Twenty Days next after, by even Portions.

And as concerning the other Moiety, before in this my present last Will disposed to the said Wardens and Commonaltie of the Corporation of the Mercers: I Will and Dispose, that after such Time as the said Moiety, according to the Intent and Meaning of these Presents, shall come to the said Wardens and Corporation of the Mercers; and from thenceforth, so long as they or their Successors shall by any Means or Title have, hold and enjoy the same, that they and their Successors every Year, Yearly, shall give and pay and distribute to and for the Finding, Sustainment and Maintenance of Three Persons, by them the said Wardens and Commonaltie, and their Successors from Time to Time, to be chosen and appointed, meete to read the Lectures of Law, Physick and Rhetorick, within my now Dwelling-House, in the Parish of St. Helen's in Bishops-gate Street, and St. Peter's the Poor, in the said City of London, (the Moiety whereof hereafter in this my present last Will, is by me appointed and disposed unto the said Corporation of the Mercers) the Summe of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds of Lawfull Money of England, in Manner and Form following, (viz.) to every of the said Readers, for the Time being, the Summe of Fifty Pounds, for their Sallaries and Stipends, meete for Thre sufficiently Learned to read the said Lectures, at two usual Feasts in the Year, (that is to say) at the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and of St. Michael the Archangel, by even Portions to be paid: And that the said Wardens and Corporation of the Mercers, and their Successors, from henceforth, and so long as they and their Successors shall by any Means have, hold or enjoy the said Moiety, before in these Presents to them disposed, shall Yearly Bestow and Expend One Hundred Pounds of Lawful Money of England, in Manner and Form following, (that is to say) severally at Four several Times in the Year in and about the Expences and Charges of a Feast or Dynner for the whole Company of the same Corporation, to be had and made in the Mercers-Hall in the said City of London, at and in every their Quarter.

Quarter-Day, the Summe of Twenty Five Pounds. And that farther, the said Wardens and Corporation of the *Mercers*, and their Successors, from thenceforth, and so long as they and their Successors shall by any Means have, hold or enjoy the said Moiety, before in these Presents to them Disposed, shall every Year Give and Distribute to the Relief of the poor Persons and Prisoners in the Hospitals, Prisons and Places, called or known by the Names of the Hospitals of *Christ* or *Christ-Church*, late the *Grey-Fryars*, in *London*; the Hospital of *St. Bartholomew's*, near *Smithfield*, in *London*; the Spittall at *Bedlam*, near *Bishops-gate Street*; the Hospital for the Poor in *Southwark*; and the Counter now kept in the *Poultry*, and wheresoever they the same Prisons hereafter shall be kept, Fifty Pounds of Lawful Money of *England*, in Money or other Provisions and Necessaries for them (*viz.*) To every of the said Five Hospitals, Prisons or Places, Ten Pounds, at Four most usual Feasts or Terms of Payment of Rent, within the said City of *London* accustomed, or within Eight and Twenty Days next after, by even Portions.

And as touching my Eight Alms-houses, situate in the Parish of *St. Peter's the Poor*, at the Backside of the said Mansion-house, in the said City of *London*; I Will and Dispose, That after the Expiration, End and Determination of the particular Uses, Estates and Interests for Life, and Entail thereof, limited in the said Indenture *Quadrupartite*, dated the Twentieth of May, That the same Eight Alms-Houses shall remain, and the Use thereof shall be unto the said Mayor and Commonaltie and Cityzens of the said City of *London*, and their Successors, for and during the Term of Fifty Years, from thence next following, fully to be compleat and ended, upon Trust and Confidence, and to the Intent that they do perform the Payments and other Intents, in these Presents hereafter Limited, thereof by them to be done. And my Trust, and Confidence, Will, Intent, and Meaning is, That they the said Mayor and Commonaltie and Citizens and their Successors, after such Time as the same Alms-houses shall, by Virtue of this my present last Will, come unto them the said Mayor and Commonaltie and Citizens, or to their Successors, and from Time to Time always, so long as they or their Successors shall have, hold or enjoy the same, by any Title or Means, shall place or putt Eight poor and impotent Persons into the said Eight Alms-Houses, (*viz.*) into every one of the said Alms-Houses one Person, and shall from Time to Time, suffer the said Eight Persons that shall be so by them or their Successors there placed or putt, to have, occupy and enjoy the same, without any Fine, Rent, or other Things yielded therefore; and shall also pay unto every of the said Persons that shall be by them placed and put into the said Alms-Houses, the Summe of Six Pounds, Thirteen Shillings and Four Pence, of Lawful Money of *England*, in Manner and Form before in these Presents expressed.

And

And as concerning my said Mansion-House, with the Gardens, Stables, and all and singular other the Appurtenances in the said Parish of St. Helen's in *Bishops-gate Street*, and St. Peter's the Poor, in the City of London; I Will and Dispose, That after the End, Determination or Expiration of the particular Estates, Uses and Interests, and Intailes thereof, limited by the said *Indenture Quadrupartite*, dated the said Twentieth Day of May: The same my said Mansion-House, Gardens, Stables, and other the Appurtenances, shall remain, and the Use thereof shall be to the Mayor and Commonaltie and Citizens of the said City of London, by whatsoever Name or Addition the same is made or known, and to their Successors. And also to the Wardens and Commonaltie of the Myserie of the *Mercery*, of the City of London: To the corporate Body, and Corporation of the *Mercers* of London, by whatsoever Name or Addition the same Corporation is made or known, to have and to hold, in Common, for and during the Term of Fifty Years, from thence next following, fully to be compleat and ended, upon Trust and Confidence, That they observe, perform, and keep my Will, Intent and Meaning, hereafter in these Presents expressed. And my Will, Intent and Meaning is, That the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors; and that the said Wardens and Commonaltie of the *Mercery*, and their Successors, after such Time as the said Mansion-House, Garden, and other the Appurtenances, shall, by Virtue of these Presents, come unto them, and from thenceforth, so long as they and their Successors, or any of them, shall have, hold or enjoy the same, by any Title or Means, shall permitt and suffer Seven Persons, by them from Time to Time to be elected and appointed, in Manner and Form aforesaid, meete and sufficiently Learned to read the said Seven Lectures; To have the Occupation of all my said Mansion-House, Gardens, and all other Appurtenances, for them and every of them there to inhabit, study, and daily to read the said several Lectures. And my Will is, That none shall be chosen to read any of the said Lectures so long as he shall be Married, nor be suffered to read any of the said Lectures after that he shall be married; neither shall receive any Fee or Stipend appointed for the Reading of the said Lectures.

And moreover, I Will and Dispose, that if the said Mayor and Commonaltie, (viz.) the chief Corporation of the said City: And the said Wardens and Commonaltie of the *Mercers* (viz.) the Corporation of the *Mercers* of the City aforesaid, before the End of the said Fifty Years, to them in Form aforesaid lymited; shall procure, and obtain, sufficient and lawful Dispensations and Licences, Warrant and Authority, had and obtained, shall have and enjoy the said Royal-Exchange, Messuages, Shops, Pawns, Vaults, Houses, and all other the Premisses with the Appurtenances for ever; severally by such Mieties, Rates, and other Proportions, and



*in such Manner and Form as before in these Presents is limited : Upon Trust and Confidence, and to the Intent that they severally for ever, shall doe maintain and perform the Payments, Charges, and other Intents and Meanings thereof before limited and expressed according to the Intent and true Meaning of these Presents. And that I do require and Charge the said Corporations and chief Governors thereof, with circumspect Diligence, and without long Delay, to procure and see to be done and obtained, as they will answer the same before Almighty God ; ( for if they or any of them should neglect the obtaining of such Licences or Warrant, which I trust cannot be difficult, nor so chargeable, but that the Overplus of my Rents and Profits of the Premises herein before to them disposed, will soon recompense the same ; because to see good Purpose in the Commonwealth, no Prince nor Council, in any Age, will deny or defeat the same. And if conveniently by my Will or other Convenience I might assure it, I would not leave it to be done after my Death, then the same shall revert to my right Heirs, whereas I do mean the same to the Commonwealth, and then the Default thereof shall be to the Reproach and Condemnation of the said Corporations afore God. ) And farther, in Consideration that such Charges of Wardship, Livery and Premier Seizen, as by my Death shall fortune to be due to the Queen's Majesty, of or for all my Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, according to the Laws and Statutes of this Realm shall be paid and born by Sir Henry Nevill, Knight, and by the Heirs Males, which he hath begotten on the Body of Elizabeth his late Wife, deceased, Daughter of my Brother Sir John Gresham, Knight, deceased, while she lived my Cousin and Heir apparent, their Heirs Males, Executors or Assigns. I do Will and Dispose, as concerning my Mannor and Mannors of Mayesfylld and Wardhurst, with the Appurtenances, and all my Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments in the County of Sussex or elsewhere, used or reputed or belonging to the said Mannor or Mannors of Mayesfylld or Wardhurst, that after the Expiration and Determination of the particular Uses, Estates and Interest for Life and Intayle thereof, limited in the said Indenture, the same shall remain, and the Use thereof shall be unto my Cousin, Sir Henry Nevil, and to the Heirs Males of Dame Elizabeth, his Wife, my Niece : And if my said Cousin, Sir Henry Nevil, Knight, or the Heirs Males, begotten by my said Niece, shall not within certain Time after my Death, bear or cause to be born the Charges of Wardship, Livery or Premier Seizin, according to the Intent and Meaning of these Presents, That then such Gift, Limitation and Disposition as I have herein made to my said Cousin Nevil, and the Heirs Males of my Neice's Body, shall be utterly void to all Intents and Purposes, as if they and every of them had not been mentioned in these Presents. And then I Will and Dispose, that the same Premises at Mayesfylld and Wardhurst aforesaid, or to the same belonging, shall remain, and the Use thereof shall be in such Sort as the Residue hereafter limited shall be.*

And

And as concerning all the Residue of all and singular my Mannors, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, whatsoever they be, after the Expiration and Determination of the particular Uses, Estates, and Interest, for Years, Life or Intayle thereof, lyimited in the said Indenture, and in these Presents: I Will and Dispose, That the same shall remain, and that the Use thereof shall be unto my said faithfull, loveing Wife, Dame *Anne Gresham*, and to her Heirs and Assigns for ever; and she to use and dispose the same at her Pleasure, as she shall think meete and convenient: Requiring, amongst all other Things, That all my Debts, Legacies, and other Dutys whatsoever, by me due, given, lyimited or bequeathed to any Person, or withheld from any Person, shall be fully performed, satisfyed and paid, and recompensed, as the Case in Law, Right, Equity or Conscience shall require. In which Behalf I do wholly put my Trust in her, and have no Doubt but she will accomplish the same accordingly; and all other Things as shall be requisite or expedient, for both our Honesties, Fames and good Report in this Transitory World, and to the Profit of the Common-wealth, and Relief of the careful and true Poor, according to the Pleasure and Will of Almighty God: To whom be all Honour and Glory, for Ever and Ever. *Amen.*

In Witnes whereof, I the said Sir THOMAS GRESHAM, have written this WILL all with my own Hand; and to each of the Eight Leaves have subscribed my Name, and to a Labell fixt thereunto all the Eight Leaves, have set to my Seal with the *Grasse-hopper*, the Fifth Day of July, in the Seventeenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen ELIZABETH, and in the Year of our LORD GOD, One Thousand Five Hundred Seventy Five, by me,

THOMAS GRESHAM.

*Witnesses to this last Will and Testament of the said Sir THOMAS GRESHAM, the Persons whose Names be subscribed.*

Ph. Scudamor.  
Thomas Billingsford.  
Henry Nowell.

*E Registro Curie Prærogat. Cant. Extract. &c.*

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THE  
C O N T E N T S.

**R**oyal-Exchange given, one Moiety to the City of London, the other Moiety to the Company of Mercers, for the Maintenance of Seven Professors: P. 3. L. 18, 24. P. 4. L. 14.

*The Income of the Exchange sufficient to answer all the Expences it is charged with. P. 8. L. 10.*

*The Mansion-House, Garden, Stables and Appurtenances given to the City and Company, on Trust that the Professors have the Use and Benefit of them. P. 7. L. 7, 28.*

*This is but a single House, tho' divided into Seven distinct Apartments. P. 4. L. 17.*

*The Exchange, and Mansion-house always to remain in and to the Trustees; but for the Use only of the Professors. P. 7. L. 8, 28, 35, 43.*

*The Exchange and Dwelling-House left to the City and Company for Fifty Years; but if they obtain sufficient Warrant, Licence or Authority of the King and Parliament, for Confirming and making Good Sir Thomas's Will, then they are to have the Exchange and Dwelling-House for ever; but for the sole Use of the Professors. P. 7. L. 35.*

*Divinity, Astronomy, Musick and Geometry Professors, to be chosen by the City. P. 4. L. 16.*

*Law, Physick and Rhetorick Professors, to be chosen by the Mercers Company. P. 5. L. 25.*

*Vacant Professorships to be from Time to Time supplied as they shall become void. P. 7. L. 26.*



*No married Person to be elected a Professor ; or to be continued, if he marries after Election. P. 7. L. 31.*

*The Qualifications of the Professors. P. 7. L. 28. & Passim.*

*The Duty of the Professors. P. 7. L. 30.*

*This Duty to be performed in the Founder's dwelling House. P. 4. L. 17.*

*Each Professor to receive Fifty Pounds per. Ann. to be paid by half yearly Payments, at Lady and Michaelmas Day. P. 4. L. 23. P. 5. L. 32. 35.*

*The solemn Charge laid on the Trustees, to execute their Trust with Diligence and Fidelity. P. 8. L. 5.*

*If the Trustees neglect to obtain proper Authority to ratify and confirm the Founder's Will, then the Estate to revert to the Founder's Heirs at Law. P. 8. L. 16.*

*To eight Alms-Folks, to be lodged in the Founder's Alms-Houses under his Dwelling-House, Six Pounds Thirteen Shillings and Four Pence, Yearly to be paid to each. P. 4. L. 35.*

*One Hundred Pounds to be Annually expended in Four Quarterly Feasts, for the Company of Mercers at their Hall. P. 5. L. 39.*

*Ten Pounds yearly to be given to each of the following Places, viz. Newgate, Ludgate, King's-Bench, Marshalsea, Woodstreet Counter. P. 5. L. 7. Christ's-Hospital, St. Bartholomew's, Bedlam, St. Thomas's, and the Poultry Counter. P. 6. L. 7.*

*Two Manors given to Sir Henry Nevile, ( who married the Founder's Neice, Daughter of Sir John Gresham, ) to his Son by her, and his Heirs. P. 8. L. 26.*

*The Residue of the Founder's Estate to be given to his Widow, the Lady Gresham. P. 9. L. 1.*

The first part of the book is devoted to a general survey of the history of the world from the beginning of time to the present day.

The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the history of the United States from the first settlement to the present day.

The third part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the history of the British Empire from the first settlement to the present day.

The fourth part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the history of the French Empire from the first settlement to the present day.

The fifth part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the history of the Russian Empire from the first settlement to the present day.

The sixth part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the history of the Ottoman Empire from the first settlement to the present day.

The seventh part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the history of the Mughal Empire from the first settlement to the present day.

The eighth part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the history of the Maratha Empire from the first settlement to the present day.

The ninth part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the history of the Sikh Empire from the first settlement to the present day.

The tenth part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the history of the British Empire from the first settlement to the present day.

The eleventh part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the history of the French Empire from the first settlement to the present day.

The twelfth part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the history of the Russian Empire from the first settlement to the present day.

The thirteenth part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the history of the Ottoman Empire from the first settlement to the present day.

The fourteenth part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the history of the Mughal Empire from the first settlement to the present day.

The fifteenth part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the history of the Maratha Empire from the first settlement to the present day.

The sixteenth part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the history of the Sikh Empire from the first settlement to the present day.

The seventeenth part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the history of the British Empire from the first settlement to the present day.

The eighteenth part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the history of the French Empire from the first settlement to the present day.

The nineteenth part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the history of the Russian Empire from the first settlement to the present day.

The twentieth part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the history of the Ottoman Empire from the first settlement to the present day.



Anno xxiiij. Elizabethæ Reginae, 1581.

*An Act for the Establishing of an Agreement between Sir Henry Nevill Knight, and Dame Anne Gresham Widow, for the better performing of the last Will of Sir Thomas Gresham Knight, Deceased; and for the payment of his Debts.*

Soit baillé aux Seigneurs.

A ceste Bille les Seigneurs sont assentus.

Soit fait comme il est désiré.



HEREAS Sir Thomas Gresham Knight, now deceased, was in his life time seised of divers Mannors, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, in sundry Counties of this Realm of England and Wales: And being so seised, did in, or about the Eighth Year of Her Majesties Reign, convey and assure to certain Uses, sundry of his said Mannours, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments; with a Proviso or Liberty to the said Sir Thomas, to alter revoke or determin the same Uses, or any of them at his free Will and Pleasure, in and by a certain Manner and Form therein appointed; All which Uses, Estates, or Interests therein limited, He the said Sir Thomas, in such Manner and Form as was devised and advised by Council Learned, did in true meaning revoke  
and



and determine, and afterwards He the said Sir *Thomas* by writing indented made between him the said Sir *Thomas* and Dame *Anne* his Wife on the one partie, and *Anthony Stringer*, and *Thomas Celey*, on the other partie, bearing Date the first Day of *September*, in the twelfth Year of Her Majesties Reign; and by *Fyne* or *Fynes* thereupon levyed, did convey to sundry other Uses, all or the greatest part of his Manours, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, with a Provifo, or Liberty for Revocation and determination of the Uses, Estates, and Interests therein, or thereby to any Person, or Persons, raised, limited, or appointed, or any of them at his Pleasure, in and by a certain Manner, and Form therein appointed, except as in the said Indenture is excepted: And also afterwards in the thirteenth Year of Her Majesties Reign; The said Sir *Thomas*, and Dame *Anne*, by another Indenture made between the said Sir *Thomas*, and Dame *Anne*, of the one Partie, and the said *Anthony Stringer*, and *Thomas Celey* of the other Partie, bearing Date the fourth Day of *September*, in the said thirteenth Year of her Majesties Reign; and by *Fyne* or *Fynes* thereupon levyed did convey and assure to divers and sundry Uses, certain other Mannors, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments by him then lately purchased, with a like Provifo or Liberty for revocation and determination of all and singular the Uses, Estates, and Interest therein limited, or any of them, except as in the said last mentioned Indenture is excepted: And afterwards, that is to say, the Two and Twentieth Day of *April*, in the Seventeenth Year of Her Majesties Reign, He the said Sir *Thomas*, by the devise and advife of learned Council, did in true meaning, revoke and determine all the Uses, Estates, and Interests limited, or appointed, in or by the said several Indentures of the said Twelfth and Thirteenth Years of her Majesties Reign, and in either of them which in and by the said Liberties or Provifors, or the true meaning of them, or any of them, He the said Sir *Thomas* might determine; And likewise afterwards for the more clear determination thereof, at the request of others, then about to purchase of the said Sir *Thomas* certain Lands contained in the said Deed of the said Twelfth Year of Her Majesties Reign; He the said Sir *Thomas*, by the Devise and Advife of learned Council, did again in true meaning revoke all and singular, the Uses, Estates, and Interests in the said several Indentures of the said Twelfth and Thirteenth Years of Her Majesties Reign, or any of them limited or appointed, which in and by the said Liberties and Provifors, or the true meaning of them, he the said Sir *Thomas* might determine; and afterwards in the Seventeenth Year of her Majesties Reign, He the said Sir *Thomas* and Dame *Anne* not only did, for and in Consideration of the Payment and Satisfaction of his Debts and Legacies among other Things, by another Indenture made between the said Sir *Thomas* and Dame *Anne* on the one Partie, and one *Philip Scudamore* Gent. and the said *Thomas Celey* on the other

other Partie, bearing Date the Twentieth Day of May, in the said Seventeenth Year, and by a certain Fyne thereby appointed to be levied, grant and convey, but also by his last Will in writing, did devise or appoint to the said Dame *Anne*, his Wife, and her Heirs, the greatest Part of all his Mannors, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, to a great yearly Value, with special Request, Confidence and Trust, that she should and would perform, and satisfye all, and singular, the Debts, Legacies, Duties, and Demands, by him the said Sir *Thomas*, due, or to be due to any Person or Persons, either in Law or Equitie: Which his good Intention and Purpose, for that sithence the Decease of the said Sir *Thomas*, the Lands and Possessions of the same Sir *Thomas* be greatly incumbered and intangled by certain Claims and Titles made unto the same, by the Heir at the common Law of the said Sir *Thomas*; and for that also it is doubted, whether the Uses contained in the said several Indentures made in the said Twelfth and Thirteenth Years of Her Majesties Reign be in precise Form sufficiently revoked, or determined, or not remain as yet unperformed, and so are like to continue. *Wherefore, and for that*, if the said Uses and Estates contayned in the said several Indentures of the said Twelfth and Thirteenth Years should not be sufficiently revoked and determined according to the Intent and true Meaning of the said Sir *Thomas*, *as well all the Legacies of the said Sir Thomas, as the greatest part of the Debts by him owing should remain unpaid*, and the Estates of a great number of Her Majesties Subjects, unto whom the said Sir *Thomas* sithence the said Revocations made, hath for sundry great Summes of Money, bargained and sold divers and sundry of the said Mannours, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments mentioned and contained in the said several Indentures of the said Twelfth and Thirteenth Years, *as also other good Intents and Purposes of the said Sir Thomas, mentioned and contained in his said last Will or other Writing subscribed with his own Hand may be wholly overthrown*, for that the said Dame *Anne* by force of the said Conveyances of the said Twelfth and Thirteenth Years, may have and retain to her, and to her Heirs absolutely, to her and their own proper Uses, all and singular the said Mannors, Lands, and Tenements mentioned in the said several Conveyances.

*For Remedy thereof, Be it Enacted* by the Queens most Excellent Majesty, with the Assent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in this present Parliament assembled; and by the Authority of the same: That as well the said Revocations, and every of them, made by the said Sir *Thomas*, of any of the Uses contained in the said Indentures of the said Eighth, Twelfth and Thirteenth Years of her Majesties Reign, or in any of them, which in or by the said several Provisors in any of the said several Indentures of the said Eighth, Twelfth and Thirteenth Years, or the true Intent and Meaning of them, or any of them; He the said Sir *Thomas* might, or had libertie to Determine

termine or Revoke, shall stand and be Reputed Deemed and Adjudged to be Good Perfect and Sufficient Revocations, and Determinations in the Law, of the same Use and Uses, and every of them; Limited, Appointed or Raised in or by reason of the said several Indentures made in the said Eighth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Years aforesaid, or any of them to all Intents, Construtions, and Purposes, any Imperfection, Defect or Insufficiency, or other Thing or Matter whatsoever, in or concerning the said Revocations, or any of them, or any Ambiguity, Question, or Doubt made, or to be made to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding. And that all and every other Revocation and Revocations made or intended to be made by the said Sir Thomas Gresham, by any his Writing or Writings, Deed or Deeds, subscribed with the Hand of the said Sir Thomas, of any the Use or Uses, of any of his Mannors, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, whereof he had any power or liberty to make any Revocation or Determination, shall be good available and in full Perfection and force in the Law, to all Intents and Purposes, to undoe, repeal, make void, and determin all and every Use and Uses, in or by any Indenture or Indentures limited, appointed, or otherways raised of all and singular the same Mannors, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, whereof, or for which the same Revocations, or any of them were made or meant or intended to be made as is aforesaid. *And also, that all Bargayns and Sales of any Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments to any Person or Persons, and all Grants, Devyses, and Conveyances, and Limitations of Use for any publick good Uses, had or made by the said Sir Thomas Gresham (bonâ fide) after the said Revocations, or any of them, shall be Good, Perfect, and Avaylable in the Law, to all Intents and Purposes, according to the Purport, true Intent, and Meaning, of the said Bargains, Sales, Grants, Devises, Conveyances, and Limitations, or any of them against the said Sir Thomas and Dame Anne, their and either of their Heirs, and against every other Person and Persons, Bodies politick and corporate, their Heirs and Successors, any Thing having or pretending to have, of or in the said Mannors, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, or any of them, by, from, or under the said Sir Thomas and Dame Anne, or either of them.*

And farthermore, for the appeasing of all Controversies that be, or hereafter may be between the said Dame Anne, or her Heirs, and Sir Henry Nevill Knight, and the Heirs of the said Sir Thomas Gresham, or any of them, touching or concerning all and singular the Possessions, Mannors, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments of the said Sir Thomas or any Part thereof, which Henry Nevill, Esq; Son and Heir Apparent to Sir Henry Nevill Knight claimeth, or pretendeth to have as Heir to the said Sir Thomas; And for the Satisfaction and Payment of all and singular the Debts, Duties, and Legacies, of the same Sir Thomas Gresham, according to the true Meaning, Request, Trust, and Confidence



dence of the said Sir Thomas in his last Will and Testament, expressed and declared, and for full Confirmation of all, and singular the former Bargains, and Sales, and other Lawfull Conveyances, of all such Mannors, Lauds, Tenements, and Hereditaments, as the said Sir Thomas did upon good Consideration grant, assure, or convey to any Person, or Persons, by Act, or Acts, executed in the Life of the said Sir Thomas; And for the Corroboration of the Writing Testamentary, or last Will of the said Sir Thomas in Writing, and the good Uses therein mentioned:

Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid; that the said Sir Henry Nevill, and Henry Nevill Esq; Son and Heir Apparent of the said Sir Henry, and Cousin and Heir at the Common Law of the said Sir Thomas Gresham, if the said Henry Nevill Esq, be now Living, shall by the Authority of this present Parliament, from henceforth, have, hold, and enjoy, the Mannors of *Mayfield*, and *Wardhurst*, with all and singular their, and either of their Liberties, Franchises, Rights, Members, and Appurtenances, and the Parsonages Improprate of *Mayfield* and *Wardhurst*, with the Appurtenances in the County of *Sussex*; and all, and singular other the Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments whatsoever, that sometimes were the said Sir Thomas Gresham's, in the said County of *Sussex*, to them, the said Sir Henry Nevill, and Henry Nevill Esq; and to the Heirs and Assigns of the said Henry Nevill Esq; if he be now Living, for ever; and if the said Henry Nevill Esq; be now Deceased, then that the said Sir Henry Nevill Knight, and Edward Nevill Esq; second Son of the said Sir Henry, shall have, hold, and enjoy the said Mannors of *Mayfield*, and *Wardhurst*, with the Appurtenances and other the Premises in the said Countie of *Sussex*, to the said Sir Henry Nevill and Edward Nevill, and to the Heirs of the said Edward Nevill for ever, to their own proper Use and Behoof, absolutely without any manner of Condition, and exonerated, and clearly discharged of, and from, all and every Payment, Charge, Burden, and Incumbrance, had, made, limited, declared, or expressed, in or by the Writing or last Will of the said Sir Thomas Gresham, or in or by reason of any other Writing by him the said Sir Thomas or Dame Anne had, made, or acknowledged; or by any other Waies, or Means whatsoever, the Rents and Services from henceforth, to be due to the chief Lord or Lords of the Fee or Fees thereof only excepted, and also discharged, or saved harmless by the said Dame Anne, and her Heirs or Executors, of and from all Charges, of or by reason of Wardship, Livery, and Premier Seisin, Intrusions, and other Debts and Charges whatsoever to her Majestie, her Heirs and Successors due by the said Sir Thomas in his Life Time, or due, or to be due, by reason of the Death of the said Sir Thomas. And that the said Dame Anne, and her Heirs, and Assigns, and all and every other Person, and Persons, whatsoever, and their Heirs, any Thing having or pretending to have, or in or to the said Mannors and Parsonages of *Mayfield* and *Wardhurst* aforesaid:

aforesaid: or of, in, or to all, and singular the said Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, or any Part thereof in the said County of *Suffex*, by from or under the said Dame *Anne*, shall be from henceforth utterly excluded and barred thereof, and from demanding the same, or any Part thereof, by any Waies or Means whatsoever. In consideration whereof,

Be it also Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that all, and every the Grants, Limitations, Dispositions, and Estates of all and singular other the Mannors, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments of the said Sir Thomas; with all, and singular their Appurtenances, granted, limited, appointed, or disposed, in or by the said Writing subscribed with the Hand of the said Sir Thomas, or Last Will in Writing of the said Sir Thomas shall stand, be deemed and adjudged for ever hereafter, Perfect, Good and Avaylable in the Law, according to the true meaning of the said Sir Thomas, in the same his said Writing or Last Will expressed, any Law, Statute, Ordinance, Custom, Doubt, Imperfection, or Question to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding. And also, that the said Dame *Anne*, shall from henceforth, have and hold, to her, and her Heirs, to the proper Use of her, and her Heirs, all the Mannors, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments in the several Counties of *Norfolk*, *Saffolk*, *Cambridge*, *Derby*, *York*, *Durham*, *Sommersett*, *Kent*, *Middlesex*, and *Brecon* alias *Brecknock*, and every of them; whereof the said Sir Thomas *Gresham* was seised, without any Action, Clayme or Demand of the same *Henry Nevill* Esq; or his Heirs, as Heir, or Heirs to the said Sir Thomas *Gresham*, or of any other Person, or Persons clayming any Estate, or Right, or Title from, by or under the said *Henry Nevill*, Esq; by reason of any Estate Right or Title descended, or which hereafter shall descend unto the said *Henry Nevill*, Esq; as Heir to the said Sir Thomas. Saving to every Person and Persons, their Heirs, and Assigns, all such Right, Title, Leases, Rents, Annuities or Interest, as they, or any of them have, or should have, by reason of any other Bargain, Sale, Assurance, Grant, Demise, or Conveyance to them, or any of them made, by or from the said Sir Thomas *Gresham*, of any of the same Mannors, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, or any Part thereof, lying in the said Counties of *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Cambridge*, *Derby*, *York*, *Durham*, *Sommersett*, *Kent*, *Middlesex*, *Brecon*, and *London*; and every of them, according to the true Intent and Meaning expressed in the said Assurances, and every of them.

And be it farther Enacted by the Authority aforesaid; that as well the said *Henry Nevill*, Esq; and his Heirs, as all and every other the Heirs of the said Sir Thomas *Gresham*, shall be from henceforth utterly barred, and excluded for ever hereafter, to claim, or demand any the said Mannors, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments whatsoever, or any Part thereof, situate or being in the said Counties of *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Cambridge*, *Derby*, *York*, *Durham*, *Sommersett*, *Kent*, *Middlesex*, and *Brecknock*, or the City of *London*, or any of them, as Heir, or Heirs

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to the said Sir Thomas Gresham. And be it farther provided, and Enacted by the Authority aforesaid: That neither the said Henry Nevill Esq; nor any of his Heirs shall be charged, or impleaded, as Heir to the said Sir Thomas, by Action or otherwise, for any of the Debts of the said Sir Thomas: But that, as well the said Henry Nevill, Esq; and his Heirs, as also the said Mannors, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments in the County of Suffolk shall from henceforth clearly be discharged of all, and every the Debts of the said Sir Thomas Gresham, and Dame Anne, and either of them. And that the said Dame Anne shall take upon her, and be charged with the whole Burden, and Charge of the Payment and Satisfaction thereof; and of every Part and Parcell thereof. And for the better and more speedy Satisfaction of the same,

Be it farther Enacted by the Authority aforesaid: That if the said Dame Anne her Heirs, Executors, or Assigns, do not before the Feast of Easter, which shall be in the Year of our Lord God one thousand five hundred eighty and three; fullie satisfye, content, or pay, all and every the Dues, Debts, and Duties, of the said Sir Thomas, with such reasonable Consideration in respect of the Damages and Penalties thereof, as by the Commissioners hereafter named, or any five of them hereafter limited, shall be appointed without Fraud or Coven: And all, and every of the Legacies of the said Sir Thomas Gresham, according to Request, true Intent, and Meaning of the said Sir Thomas Gresham, in his last Will, in writing Expressed, or give such reasonable Composition or Assurance for the same, as the said Creditors and Legatories each for his Portion shall be pleased to accept; That then, and at all Times after, the Lord Chancellor of England for the Time being, the Lord Treasurer of England for the Time being, Robert Earl of Leicester Master of her Majesties Horse, Sir Christopher Hatton Knight, Vice Chamberlain to her Majestic: The Chancellor of the Exchequer for the Time being, Sir Francis Walsingham Knight, Her Majesties Principal Secretary, the Lord Chief Justice of England for the Time being; the Master of the Rolls for the Time being, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas for the Time being, the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer for the Time being, Francis Windeban, one of the Justices of the Common-Pleas, the Attorney General and Solicitor General, to the Queens Majesty, her Heirs, and Successors, for the Time being; Sir Rowland Heywood Knight, Alderman of the City of London, and George Barne, Alderman of the same City, or five of them; whereof the Lord Chancellor for the Time being, Lord Treasurer for the Time being, Earl of Leicester, Sir Christopher Hatton, the said Chancellor of the Exchequer for the Time being, Sir Francis Walsingham, or the said Master of the Rolls for the Time being, to be one; shall have full Power, and Authoritie, by force of this present Act, from Time to Time, after the said Feast of Easter, by their Deed or Deeds, indented, and inrolled, within six Months after the Date hereof, in the High Court of Chancery; to Bargain, Sell, Convey, and Assure to  
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any Person or Persons whatsoever, so much, or any of the Mannors, Messuages, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments of the said Dame Anne, which she now hath, or which came to, or did continue in the said Dame Anne, of any Estate of Inheritance after the Decease of the said Sir Thomas Gresham, of Purchase, Gift, Grant, Conveyance, Assurance, Disposition, Request: Or by any other Ways, and Means from the said Sir Thomas Gresham, or whereof she is, may, might, or ought to be seized of any Estate of Inheritance, by the true Intent and Meaning of the said Sir Thomas, expressed in his said Writing Testamentary subscribed with his Hand, or last Will in Writing, lying and being in the several Counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Derby, York, Durham, Cambridge, Brecon, Somerset and Kent, or any of them; and whereof she the said Dame Anne hath not have made any former Sale upon good Consideration and (bona fide) for the Intent aforesaid, for satisfying the said Debts and Legacies, before the sixteenth Day of January last past; or shall not without Fraud, or Coven, have made Sale to the Intent aforesaid, for satisfying the said Debts and Legacies before the said Feast of Easter in the said Year of our Lord God, one thousand five hundred eighty three as shall suffice as well for the full Satisfaction of all, and singular those Debts, and Duties of the said Sir Thomas, as at the said Feast of Easter, in the Year of our Lord God, one thousand five hundred and eighty three, shall remain unsatisfied, or unassured, by the said Dame Anne, her Heirs, Executors, or Administrators, as is aforesaid; Together with such reasonable Consideration in respect of the Damage and Penalties thereof, as to the Discretion of the said Commissioners, or any such five of them as is aforesaid, shall be thought meet, which to do and to mitigate the said Penalties and Forfeitures, they shall have full Power and Authority by virtue of this Act, as also for the full Satisfaction of all such Legacies of the said Sir Thomas, as at the Feast of Easter shall remain and be unsatisfied or unassured, by the said Dame Anne, her Heirs, Executors, or Administrators, as is aforesaid. And if all the said Mannors, Messuages, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments in the said several Counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Derby, York, Durham, Cambridge, Somerset, Brecon, and Kent, shall not suffice for the Payment and Satisfaction of the said Debts, Consideration, and Legacies, that shall remain unsatisfied and unassured, as is aforesaid, at the said Feast of Easter in the said Year, one thousand five hundred eighty three: That then the said Commissioners, or any such five of them as is aforesaid shall have full Power and Authority by their Deed or Deeds indented, and within six Months after the Date thereof, to be enrolled in the said High Court of Chancery, to Bargain, Sell, Convey, and Assure to any Person or Persons, any or so much of the Mannors, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, of the said Dame Anne, or which did, or might come to, or did, or might continue in the said Dame Anne at any Time after the Death of the said Sir Thomas Gresham,

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of or by the Purchase, Gift, Grant, or Conveyance of the same Sir Thomas, of any Estate of Inheritance, lying and being in the County of Middlesex, as shall be sufficient to make up and perform the full Satisfaction and Payment, as well of the residue of the Debts and Duties of the said Sir Thomas then not satisfied, or not assured, as is aforesaid; together with such reasonable consideration as is aforesaid: *As also of the residue of all the Legacies not satisfied with the former Sales of the said Mannors, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments in the said several Counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Derby, York, Durham, Brecon, Sommerfet, and Kent: And that all and every Sale, and Sales to be made by force and according to the forme of this present Statute shall be good and avayliable in the Law, against the same Dame Anne, her Heirs and Assigns, and against the Heirs of the said Sir Thomas, and against all, and every Person, and Persons, their Heirs and Assigns, any Thing claiming by from or under the said Sir Thomas, or Dame Anne, or any of them.*

And be it farther Enacted by the Authority aforesaid; that all and every Summe and Sumes of Money that shall come to the Hands of the said Dame Anne, upon any Sale, or Sales of any Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments aforesaid, or of Wood-Sales of Woods thereupon growing or to grow, And all the Goods, Chattels, and Duties that were the said Sir Thomas Gresham's, at the Time of his Death, or to him due or owing, and have been or shall or may be by her the said Dame Anne received, shall be deemed, adjudged and taken in the Law, as Assets of the Goods of the said Sir Thomas, in the Hands of the said Dame Anne, her Heirs, Executors, or Administrators, for the Answering of the Debts which the said Sir Thomas Gresham did owe at the Time of his Death, And that the said Dame Anne, her Heirs, Executors, and Administrators shall be thereof answerable in Law to the satisfaction of the Debts, and Legacies of the said Sir Thomas.

And be it farther Enacted by the Authority aforesaid; that every the said Creditors, their Executors, and Administrators, and every Person, and Persons, to whom any Legacy is bequeathed in, or by the last Will of the said Sir Thomas, their Executors, and Administrators, shall be paid satisfied and answered of, and with the Money arising so to be levied, or raised by, or of the Sales of any the said Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, as is above appointed, according as their Debts shall grow due, and the Money may be received for the same; in such proportionable order, as to the said Commissioners, or such five of them, as is aforesaid, shall seem most Convenient. Provided allways, that upon any offer to Sale to be made by the said Commissioners, or such five of them as is aforesaid of any the Mannors, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, or any Part thereof, as is above specified: That if the said Dame Anne, her Heirs, Executors, or Administrators, or any by her, or their appointment, shall  
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and will come before the said Commissioners; or such five of them as is aforesaid, and pay so much, or give sufficient assurance for the payment of so much in such reasonable Time, as the said Commissioners shall allow, as is, or then shall be ( bona fide ) offer'd for the said Mannors, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, or any of them, in manner aforesaid, to be put to Sale, or shall discharge or assure in such reasonable Time, as the said Commissioners, or such five of them as is aforesaid, shall allow and think meet, such and so much, of the Debts of the said Sir Thomas Gresham as shall amount to the value of the said Mannors, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, so by the said Commissioners, or such five of them as is aforesaid, offered to be sold; that then the said Dame Anne, her Heirs and Executors, or such as she or they shall appoint, shall have the preferment of the buying of the said Mannors, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments: Saving to the Queens most Excellent Majesty, all such Right, Title, and Duty as may rise and grow to Her for Wardship, and premier seisin; And farther, that Her Majesty shall not by virtue of this Act, or any Thing therein contained, be secluded from any Remedy, or Execution which She now hath for the recovery of her Debts, against the said Sir Thomas Gresham, his Heirs, Executors, or Assigns. But that it shall be lawfull for Her Majesty, Her Heirs, and Successors to use either the benefit of this Statute, or any other Remedy which She had before the making hereof, by the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, or other Prerogative of Her Crown: Any Thing herein contayned to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it farther Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, for the true Knowledge of the due Debts of the said Sir Thomas, that it shall, and may be lawfull for any Person, making demand of any Debt due to him by the said Sir Thomas, if the same shall be denied by the said Dame Anne, or her Executors, to prove his or her said Debts before the said Commissioners, or such five of them as is aforesaid, by such Waies or Means as shall be thought to them Meet and Convenient: and upon proof or tryall of the same to be due accordingly: then the said Commissioners or such five of them as is aforesaid, shall pay and satisfy the same accordingly, upon such Sale had or made as is aforesaid in such order as to the said Commissioners, or such five of them as is aforesaid shall seem most convenient: Provided allways, and be it farther Enacted by the Authority aforesaid. That all Grants, Assurances, and Conveyances of any Mannors, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments had, made, and executed by the said Sir Thomas Gresham to Nathaniel Bacon Esq, and Anne his Wife, or either of them, or to the use of them, or either of them; And all Bargains, Sales, and Leases of any Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, had, made, and executed by the said Sir Thomas Gresham, to any Person, or Persons ( bona fide ) before his Death, shall be Good, Perfect, and of full Force and Available in the Law, to  
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all Intents, Constructions and Purports according to the Purport, true Intent and Meaning of the said Grants, Conveyances, Bargains, Sales, Assurances, Limitations, and Devises, and every of them, against all and every Person and Persons, Bodies politick and corporate, and their Heirs and Successors, any Thing having, or pretending to have, of, in, or to the said Mannors, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments; or any Part thereof, by, from, or under the said Sir Thomas and Dame Anne, and either of them by any Manner, Waies and Means, any Branch, Article, or Clause in this present Act or other Matter whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding. And that the Building in London called the Royall Exchange and all Pawns and Shops, Cellars, Vaults, Messuages, Tenements, and other whatsoever Hereditaments, parcell of, or adjoining to the said Royal Exchange in London, sometime the said Sir Thomas Gresham's, shall be to the said Dame Anne, during her Life, and after her decease, the one Moiety thereof to the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of London by whatsoever special name or addition the same Corporation is made or known, and to their Successors for ever. And the other Moiety thereof to the Wardens and Commonalties of the Mystery of the Mercers of London, that is to say, to the Body and Corporation of the Company of the Mercers of London, by whatsoever special Name or addition the same Corporation is made or known, and to their Successors to the good Uses and Intents in the said Writing, last Will, or Testament limited or appointed. Provided always that neither this Act nor any Thing therein contained, shall extend or be prejudiciall to any Interest, Right, or Title which William Gresham, Son of William Gresham, or his Heirs hath, have, or ought to have in or to the Premises, or any Part thereof by any former Intayle, or otherwise lawfully howsoever; any Thing in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding. Saving to all and every Person, and Persons, Bodies politick and Corporate, their Heirs and Successors (other than the said Dame Anne and her Heirs, and the said Henry Nevill, Esq; and his Heirs, and every other Person, and Persons, Bodies politick and corporate, any Thing having, claiming or demanding from, by or under the said Sir Thomas and Dame Anne, or either of them, or the said Henry Nevill, Esq; or his Heirs) all such Estate, Right, Title, Interests, Entry, Action, Claim and Demand, as they, or any of them had, or might have had, in or to the Premises, or any Part thereof, if this present Act had never been had, or made. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that if the said Dame Anne, her Heirs, Executors, or Administrators do from Time to Time upon reasonable demand save and keep harmlesse, or give good and sufficient Assurance to the said Sir Henry Nevill Knight, and Henry Nevill, Esq; to save and keep harmlesse, the said Sir Henry Nevill Knight, and Henry Nevill, Esq; their Heirs and Assigns, and every of them; and the said Mannors of Mayfield, and Wardhurst, and other

other the said Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments in the said County of *Suffex* with their Appurtenances of, and from all Charges of Wardship, Livery, Premier Seisin, Intrusion, and other Charges, Debts, Duties, and Demands whatsoever due, or to be due to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors either by the said Sir *Thomas* in his Life Time; or by reason of the Death of the said Sir *Thomas Gresham*, or within convenient Time after reasonable request and true Notice thereof, to recompence to the said Sir *Henry*, and *Henry Nevill*, their Heirs, or Executors, such Damage as they shall sustain thereby, That then one Recognizance of two thousand Markes knowledged by the said Sir *Thomas* to Dame *Frances Gresham* now Deceased, and remaining of Record in Her Majesties High Court of Chancery, shall be void, and of no force in the Law: And that then the Executors of the said Dame *Frances*, or any of them shall not any ways be charged or chargeable for, or concerning the Gift or Legacy of the said Summe of two thousand Marks, given or bequeathed by the said Dame *Frances*, or of any Part thereof, nor for any Cause or Matter whatsoever, touching or concerning the said Recognizance. Saving also to *Richard* now Bishop of *Durham*, and his Successors Bishops of *Durham*, all such Right, Title, Claim, as he, or they hath, may, or ought to have, in, and to any of the said Mannors, Lands, Tenements, Rents, and Hereditaments, which were the Inheritance of the said Sir *Thomas Gresham*, in the said County of *Durham*, by reason of any Wardship, Marriage, Premier Seisin, Livery, Alienation without Licence, Intrusion, or by any other Ways or Means, as if this Act had never been had, and no otherwise, Saving also, to all Persons, Bodies politicke, and corporate, their Heirs, Executors, Administrators, Successors, and Assigns (other than to the said Dame *Anne*, her Heirs and Assigns, for and concerning the Premises in the said County of *Suffex*) all such Right, Interest and Title as they, or any of them had, or ought to have for term of Life, or Years, in, or to the Premises, or any Part thereof, by force of any Demise, or Copy of the Court Roll, had, or made by the said Sir *Thomas Gresham* in his Life time, as if this Act had not been made: Provided allways, and be it Enacted by the Authority of this present Parliament, that one Lease, or Demise by Indenture, bearing Date the first of *January* last past, made by the said Lady *Gresham* unto *Richard Wright* of London, Gent. of one Messuage in the Parish of *St. Helens*, London, and of the tending Houses adjoyning to the said Royall Exchange, for the severall Terms of fourty Years, shall be, by the Authority hereof, Good, Effectual and Available in Law, according to the Purport thereof, to all Intents, Constructions, and Purposes, any Thing in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding, Saving also, to all and every other Person, and Persons, Bodies politicke, and corporate, their Heirs, Executors, Administrators, Successors and Assigns, all such Right, Interest and Title, as they, or any of them have, or ought

ought to have in the Premises or any Part thereof (except in the said County of *Sussex*) which the said Dame *Anne* hath, or had Power to sell by any Demise heretofore made by the said Dame *Anne*, not exceeding the Term of Twenty and One Years, from the making thereof, and whereupon the accustomed yearly Rent is reserved, or by Copy of Court Roll had or made, by the said Dame *Anne* according to the Custom of the Mannor, whereunto the same were or belonging (except in the said County of *Sussex*) as if this Act had not been made. Provided allways, and be it Enacted that all Leases, Rents, Charges, Statutes, Recognizances and Incumbrances whatsoever heretofore had or made, or hereafter to be had or made, by from or under the said Dame *Anne*, of or to charge any of the Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, or any Part thereof which the said Dame *Anne* shall not before the said Feast of Easter truly (bona fide) without Fraud or Covenant, for no lesse Value than Twenty Years Purchase at the least, sell for Payment or Satisfaction of the said Debts, or Legacies, shall be utterly void against the said Commissioners, and against all Persons, their Heirs, Successors, and Assigns, to whom the said Commissioners, or such five of them as aforesaid, shall make Sale for the Satisfaction of any the said Debts, or Legacies according to the true Meaning of this Act, the said Leases or any other Matter whatsoever to the contrary thereof notwithstanding. Provided allways, that neither this present Act, nor any Thing therein contained, shall extend, or be prejudicial to the said *Henry Nevill*, Esq; or his Heirs, for or concerning any Estate, Right, Title, or Interest which he the said *Henry Nevill*, Esq; hath, have, or shall, or may have, claim, or demand by or from any Ancestor of the same *Henry Nevill*, Esq; (other than the said *Sir Thomas Gresham* Knight) of, in, or to any Mannors, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments whatsoever (other than the Mannors of *Nonkealinge*, and the Grange of *Sutton*, with their Appurtenances in the said County of *York*, and all the Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, with the Appurtenances in *Rippon*, in the said County of *York*, mentioned in the said Indentures, made in the said Seventeenth Year of the Queens Majesties Reign that now is, and other than the Rectory, Parsonage, Glebe and Tiths of the Parsonage of *Swyne*, with the Appurtenances, in the said County of *York*.) This present Act, or any Thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding. Saving also unto *William Vaughan*, Esq; Son and Heir unto *Rowland Vaughan*, Esq; Deceased, and his Heirs, all such Right, Title, Interest, Claim, and Demand which the same *William Vaughan* hath, or ought to have of, in, or to any the said Mannors, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments in the said County of *Brecknock*, as if this Act had never been had, or made, any Thing before in this Act contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

6th, of June, 1656.

Examined by the Record by me  
*Lewis Jones.*

D

Index



# THE INDEX

To this Act of Parliament, so far as concerns  
Gresham-College, or the Professors.

**T**HE reason of making this Act, among other Considerations, is declared to be for fear least the good Intentions and Purposes of Sir Thomas Gresham, declared in his last Will, should be defeated and Overthrown. p. 15. l. 18. 21. 28. 36.

And for the Corroborating and making Good and Effectual his last Will. p. 17. l. 7.

Sir Thomas's Grant made by Will for publick Uses confirmed and made good in bar of any prior Ingagement or Appointment of his Estate, which are hereby revoked: And Sir Thomas himself, his Heirs, &c. barred and hindered from any Power of Revocations of this his present Grant to Publick Uses. p. 16. l. 22.

The Dispositions made in his Will to these Publick Uses made perfect, good and available in Law, against any Law, Statute, Ordinance, or Custom whatsoever, p. 18. l. 6. As also against any Imperfection in the Deed or Conveyance, any Doubt, Imperfection, or Question whatsoever. p. 18. l. 15.

The Grants made by Sir Thomas Gresham in his Will to Publick Uses confirmed and made good in Bar of any Claim, or Claims made by any Person, or Persons whatsoever, any ways claiming from Sir Thomas and the Lady Gresham as Heirs or Otherwise. p. 22. l. 38.

Sir Thomas's particular Grant of the Royal Exchange and his Mansion House, to his Lady for her Life, and after her decease to the City of London and Company of Mercers in Trust for Ever, for the Uses declared in his Will, made good, perfect, of full force, and available in Law. p. 23. l. 10.

The Lady Gresham to pay all the dues, debts and duties with which Sir Thomas's Estate is Chargeable, in a reasonable Time, that the Purposes and Intents of his Will may not be hindered by any Claim of Debt: Which if she neglects to do, Commissioners are named and appointed to act and to sell so much of her Joynture or other Estate as will satisfy all such Dues, Debts and Demands. p. 19. l. 13. 20. 25. 42. 45. p. 20. l. 3.

*A Brief of the Terely Vallew of all the Mannors, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, hereafter following: Whereof Dame Anne Gresham, Wydow, hath an Estate in Fee Symple, by the Gyst of her late Husband Sir Thomas Gresham, Knight, deceased.*

Norfolk.



THE Mannors of Myleham  
and Beeston, over all Re-  
prises, per Ann. ——— }  
The Mannors of Hering-  
Hall and Dickwood, over  
all Charges, per Ann. ——— }  
The Mannor of Harningham, over all  
Reprises, per Ann. ——— }  
The Mannor of Lakenham, over all Re-  
prises, per Ann. ——— }  
The Mannors of Castleaker Priory, and  
Arrundell, with the Shepes Pastures,  
over all Charges and Reprises, per Ann. }  
The Mannors of Massingham, with the  
Shepes Pastures, over all Reprises,  
per Ann. ——— }  
The Mannors of Eastwalton, with the  
Shepes Pastures, per Ann. ——— }  
The Mannor of Nerford ——— }  
The Mannor of Westaker, and the Shepes  
Pastures, per Ann. ——— }  
The Mannor of Egmer, and the Shepes  
Pasture, per Ann. ——— }  
The Mannor of Holkham, and the  
Shepes Pasture, per Ann. ——— }  
The Mannor of Tasbrughe, over all  
Charges, per Ann. ——— }  
The Mannors of Walsingham Magna,  
Walsingham Parva, Bottes, Fennes,  
Welles, &c. per Ann. ——— }

L. s. d.

88 4 8

16 0 0

66 13 4

40 16 8

193 1 6½

94 6 7

25 7 4

6 0 0

150 0 0

107 0 0

31 0 0

28 13 9½

70 0 0

917 3 10½

Mannors,  
Lands, &c. of  
Sir Tho. Gre-  
sham, left to  
his Lady.

Suffolk

| County     | Description                                                                                                                                     | Value     |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Suffolk.   | The Mannor of Erlestoneham, over all Charges and Reprises, per Ann.                                                                             | 40 0 0    |
| Kent.      | The Marishes or Meadow Grounde nere Leasinge, per Ann.                                                                                          | 15 0 0    |
| Torke.     | The Moyetie of the Mannor of Nunke-ling, with the Members, per Ann.                                                                             | 59 11 6   |
|            | The Rectory of Smyne, with the Tithes thereof, per Ann.                                                                                         | 107 6 8   |
|            | The Mannor or Graunge of Sutton, per Ann.                                                                                                       | 40 0 0    |
|            |                                                                                                                                                 | 206 18 2  |
| Durham.    | The Mannor of Stranton Newborne Rowe, and the Moyerie of the Mannor of Seaton Carew, per Ann.                                                   | 178 12 10 |
| Derby.     | The Mannor of Greatover, Littleover, and Fynderne, per Ann.                                                                                     | 60 0 0    |
| Cambridge. | The Mannor of Thurling in Upwell, per Ann.                                                                                                      | 9 0 0     |
| Somerfes.  | The Mannor of Wedmore, per Ann.                                                                                                                 | 29 0 0    |
| Wales.     | The Mannor of Cauntercelly in the Comtie of Brecknock in Wales, per Ann.                                                                        | 37 0 0    |
| London.    | One Tenement in London, in the Parish of St. Peter the Poor, wherein th'Erle of Oxford did lately inhabit, per Ann.                             |           |
| Middlesex. | The Capital Mansion Howse of Osterley, with other Howses, Buildings, Mylles, and other Commodities and Profits within the Parke there, per Ann. | 187 0 0   |
|            | The Mannor of Henston, Sutton, Lampthorp and Cratched, per Ann.                                                                                 | 22 17 5   |
|            | The Ferme of Wyke                                                                                                                               | 6 13 4    |
|            | The Mannor of Burstone, per Ann.                                                                                                                | 9 0 0     |
|            | Lands in Istellworth, and other Places thereabouts, called Foxes, and also Totterfalles, per Ann.                                               | 26 13 4   |

Pound



|                                                                                                  |     |    |   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|---|
| Pound Mead, Hogg Mead, and Unber<br>Mead, in Hedston, Hownslow, and<br>Isellworth, per Ann. ———— | 13  | 6  | 8 |
| Two Tenements in Hownslow, in the<br>Tenure of Edmond Ager, per Ann. ————                        | 4   | 13 | 4 |
| Lyon Mead, alias Berne Mead, Heaston,<br>per Ann. ————                                           | 2   | 0  | 0 |
| Tallford Close in Isellworth, per Ann. ————                                                      | 0   | 6  | 8 |
| The Mannor of Grovebarne in Staynes,<br>with th'Appurtenances. ————                              | 32  | 6  | 7 |
|                                                                                                  | 304 | 17 | 4 |

Sum total of all the Premises, whereof the said Dame  
*Anne Gresham* hath the Fee simple, amounteth to the Sum  
of One Thousand Seven Hunderith Fourscore Seventeen  
Poundes Twelve Shillings Two Pence Half penney per  
Ann. over and above all Charges and Reprises, except the  
Fees and Annuities hereunder mentioned, &c. ————

l. s. d. q.  
1797 12 2  $\frac{1}{2}$

Whereof,  
*Allowances.* Allowed and deducted theis Annuities and Fees hereun-  
der mentioned, and yerely paid out of the Premises for  
Terme of their Lyves, viz. To *William Flerwoode* 40 s.  
*Tho. Powell* 40 s. *Edward Flowerdew* 40 s. *James Ryvet*  
40 s. *William Ylverton* 26 s. 8 d. *Christopher Rye* 40 s.  
*Phillip Scudamore* 26 l. 13 s. 4 d. *Christopher Rochel* 5 l.  
*Mr. Owen* 40 s. for their Counselles. More to *Mr.*  
*Doctor Lankton* 40 s. *Doctor Jefford* 40 s. *Rauf Morrys*  
40 s. *William Gotherns* 5 l. for their Counsell and Help  
in Phefick and Surgery. To *William Pernel* 10 l. to  
*Hugh Powell* 20 s. to the Lady *Taylboyes* 266 l. 13 s. 4 d.  
to the Lady *Fraunces Gresham* 133 l. 6 s. 8 d. In all a-  
mounting to 467 l. per. Ann. ————

467 00 0

*Clere Vallew.* Remayneth clere unto the said Dame *Anne Gresham*, and  
her Heires, the Yerely Vallew of 1330 l. 12 s. 2 d. ob.  
over all Charges and Reprises, appearing by the Premises  
before in theis Presents mentioned, and being all her  
Landes, Tenementes, and Heredyamentes in Fee symple.

1330 12 2  $\frac{1}{2}$

The

*The clere yerely Vallew of dyvers Landes, Tenements, and Hereditaments, late of Sir Thomas Gresham, Knight, deceased, whereof Dame Anne Gresham, Wydow, bathe Estate for Term of her Life, viz.*

*London.*

The Royal Exchange with all Howses, Buyldinges, Pawnes, Vawtes, and Profittes thereof, amounte to the clere yearly Vallew of 751 l. 5 s. per. Ann. over all Chardges and Reprifes.

The Mansion Howse in Bysshopsgatefreete, with all Howses, Buyldinges, Gardens, and Commodities, to the same belonginge, and now in the Tenure of the said Dame Anne Gresham, per. Ann.

l. s. d.

751 5 0

66 13 4

l. s. d.

1057 18 4

817 18 4

*Suffex.*

The Mannor of Mayffeilde and Wadhurst, with the Parsonages there, and the Park, and Forges, or Iron Smythes, with other Commodities, per. Ann.

240 0 0

Sum totally of the clere yerely Vallew of the Premisses, over all Chardges and Reprifes, doth amount to the Sum of

1057 18 4

The

The clere yearely Vallew of certayne Landes  
whiche Sir Thomas Gresham, Knight, deceas-  
ed, gave and assured in Marriage with Anne  
his base Daughter: Whereof Her Majestie is  
to have the Third, during the Wardship of the  
Heir, viz.

|          |                                                                                               | l.  | s. | d. |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| Norfolk. | The Mannors of Hemeshye, wiche<br>the Parsonage there, of the clere yerely<br>Vallew of ————— | 116 | 0  | 0  |

|          |                                                                                                              |     |    |   |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|---|
|          | The Mannors of Morston and Lang-<br>ham, with the two Shepes Pastures there<br>of the yerely Vallew of — — — | 98  | 0  | 0 |
| Suffolk. | The Mannor of Combes, with the Ap-<br>purtenances, of the clere yerely Vallew of                             | 214 | 0  | 0 |
|          |                                                                                                              | 66  | 15 | 0 |

|  |                                                                                                                        |      |   |    |
|--|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|---|----|
|  | Sum Total of the clere yerely Vallew of the<br>Premisses dothe amounte to 280 l. 15 s. per. Ann.<br>over all Reprises. | 2669 | 5 | 6½ |
|--|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|---|----|

|  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |      |   |    |
|--|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|---|----|
|  | Sum totall of the clere yerely Vallew of all the<br>Premisses before, in this Booke, dothe amounte<br>to Two Thowfand Six Hunderith Threscore Nine<br>Poundes, Fyve Shilinges, Six Pence Half-penye<br>per Ann. over all Charges and Reprises | 2669 | 5 | 6½ |
|--|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|---|----|

|  |                                          |            |
|--|------------------------------------------|------------|
|  | Whereof,                                 |            |
|  | Dame Anne Gresham hath in Fee Simple—    | 1330 12 2½ |
|  | More for Terme of her Leif naturall—     | 1057 18 4  |
|  |                                          | 1288 10 6½ |
|  | And Nathaniell Bacon, Esq; in Fee Taile— | 280 15 0   |



*The clere yerely Vallew of dyvers Landes, Tene-  
ments, and Hereditaments, late of Sir Thomas  
Gresham, Knight, deceased, whereof Dame Anne  
Gresham, Wydow, bathe Estate for Term of her  
Life, viz.*

*London.*

The Royal Exchange with all Howses,  
Buyldinges, Pawnes, Vawtes, and Pro-  
fittes thereof, amounte to the clere  
- yearly Vallew of 751 l. 5 s. per. Ann.  
over all Chardges and Reprifes.

l. s. d.

751 5 0

The Mansion Howse in Bysshopsgate-  
streete, with all Howses, Buyldinges,  
Gardens, and Commodities, to the same  
belonginge, and now in the Tenure of  
the said Dame Anne Gresham, per Ann.

66 13 4

l. s. d.

1057 18 4

817 18 4

*Suffex.*

The Mannor of Mayffilde and Wad-  
hurst, with the Parlonages there, and  
the Park, and Forges, or Iron Smythes,  
with other Commodities, per Ann.

240 0 0

Sum totally of the clere yerely Vallew of the  
Premisses, over all Chardges and Reprifes, doth  
amount to the Sum of

1057 18 4

The

The clere yearely Vallew of certayne Landes  
 whiche Sir Thomas Gresham, Knight, deceas-  
 ed, gave and assured in Marriage with Anne  
 his base Daughter: Whereof Her Majestie is  
 to have the Third, dnring the Wardship of the  
 Heir, viz.

|          |                                                                                               | l.  | s. | d. |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| Norfolk. | The Mannors of Hemeshye, wiche<br>the Parsonage there, of the clere yerely<br>Vallew of ————— | 116 | 0  | 0  |

280 15 0

|  |                                                                                                             |    |   |   |
|--|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|---|---|
|  | The Mannors of Morston and Lang-<br>ham, with the two Shepes Pastures there<br>of the yerely Vallew of ———— | 98 | 0 | 0 |
|--|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|---|---|

280 15 0

|          |                                                                                  |     |    |   |
|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|---|
| Suffolk. | The Mannor of Combes, with the Ap-<br>purtenances, of the clere yerely Vallew of | 214 | 0  | 0 |
|          |                                                                                  | 66  | 15 | 0 |

Sum Total of the clere yerely Vallew of the  
 Premisses dothe amounte to 280 l. 15 s. per. Ann.  
 over all Reprises. } 2669 5 6½

Sum totall of the clere yerely Vallew of all the  
 Premisses before, in this Booke, dothe amounte  
 to Two Thowfand Six Hunderith Threscore Nine  
 Poundes, Fyve Shilinges, Six Pence Half-penye  
 per Ann. over all Charges and Reprises } 2669 5 6½

Whereof,

|                                       |      |    |    |
|---------------------------------------|------|----|----|
| Dame Anne Gresham hath in Fee Simple— | 1330 | 12 | 2½ |
| More for Terme of her Leif naturall—  | 1057 | 18 | 4  |

1288 10 6½

And Nathaniell Bacon, Esq; in Fee Taile— 280 15 0

THE

THE following Paper is by Mr. *Strype* the Editor of the last Edition of *Stow's Survey*, in Two Volumes *Folio*, called Rules and Orders for the Lectures and Readers thereof in *Gresham College*, made at or about the Time of the first Settlement of those learned Exercises; and this, as Mr. *Strype* informs his Reader, was taken from an Authentic Paper found among many other original Manuscripts sometime belonging to a great Statesman in Queen ELISABETH's Time. This is Mr. *Strype's* Account, and as to the Antiquity of this Paper he is surely in the right, but as to the Validity, or Authority of it, or the Wisdom and Deliberation with which Mr. *Strype* says it was drawn up; that will be considered, when an Account in the following Papers is given of the Trustees enjoining a Duty on the Professors, never before known, of beginning their Lectures before the Terms began, and enforcing such their Order by Citing these Rules, as so directing. The Paper seems to be as Antient as the first Lectures, and bears a Place among the Earliest Papers in the Books of the Committee for *Gresham Affairs*; but as it is not signed, or any ways ratified by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Commons, and Company of Mercers on the one Part, or subscribed or submitted to by any of the Professors on the other Part, it would have been left out of this Collection, as being looked upon as a Proposal, Model or Scheme offered and laid before the first Committee for *Gresham Affairs*, as a Pattern to frame Rules from; but disliked for some Reasons which at this distance of Time can only be guessed at, and are hinted in the following Papers: Wherein, because reference is made to these Rules or Orders, notwithstanding they are looked upon as altogether Null and Invalid, it was thought proper to insert them here entire in the same manner Mr. *Strype* has set them down in the second Appendix to *Stow's Survey*, p. 2. because it will give Light to some Account hereafter given; and is undeniable Proof, that at the first Settlement of the Lectures in *Gresham College*, when the Founders Will was under the maturest Consideration, and the pursuing his Intention most carefully considered, whatever other Interpretation might be put upon those Words of the Founders Will, directing that the Professors should read their Lectures *dayly*; this Expression, *dayly*, was never understood to mean *every Day in the Year*, nor was any such Reading, ever so much as at that Time, even proposed to be laid upon the Professors, but the meaning of this Expression in the Founders Will shall be duly considered hereafter.

FOR-



**FORASMUCH** as in the last Will of Sir Thomas Gresham, Knight, divers Things are omitted, touching the Terms, Daies, and Manner of reading of the seven Lectures, ordeyned by him to be publiquesly read, within the late House of the said Founder, scituat in Bishopsgate-street in the Cytie of London; and other Circumstances, for the Conversing of the Professours within the said House, as Collegiat Persons: It is thought good, by the L. Maior, Aldermen, and Commons of the said Cytie, and by the Master, Wardens, and Companie of Mercers, to whome the Election of the said Professours, and the good Government of their said Colledge is wholly committed by the last Will of the said Founder, to devise and set downe certain Ordinances for the good Government of the said Colledge in the Manner following:

**T**ouching the abiding and cohabiting of the Professours within the said Colledge, albeit the Number being but small, and themselves supposed to be of that Government and good Discretion, as that it shall not be greatly needful, that any Governour, or Supervisour be set over them, for the good Government of the said Colledge: Yet forasmuch as in every Society it is very meet, for the avoiding of Confusion and Emulation, which may otherwise happen, even amongst Men of best Qualitie, that certain Orders should be observed in their open Meetings and conversing together: It is now ordered, that the three first and principal Professours, viz. Of Divinitie, Law, and Physick, shall successively

The Method appointed for the Lectures in Gresham Colledge.

Prioritie among the Professours.

The three principal Readers to be Presidents in Succession.

The *Divinitie* Lecturer to be next the President.

The other Readers, after the *Divinitie* Professour, to have their

Place according to their Senioritie within the College.

The Readers to lodge and common within the House, as Collegiat Persons. Deputie Readers to be allowed by the L. Maior, Aldermen, and Wardens of the *Mercers*.

A common Table, or Ordinary Diet, to be kept by the Professours within the College.

successively have a *Prioritie* in the said College: Which shall consist in Precedencie of Place, and in Authoritie, for the due keeping and observing of such Laws and Orders, as are, or shall be hereafter set down, for their Manner of Reading, Lodging, Commoning, and other Circumstances, to be observed by the said Professours: Who shall bear the Name of *Governour* or *President* of *Gresham* College; and shall succeed in Order, as followeth, *viz.* For the first Year, the *Divinitie* Reader; for the second Year, the *Law* Reader; and for the third Year, the *Physick* Reader, shall have the Name and Place of *Governour* or *President* of the said College. And for other Precedencie after the *President*, the *Divinitie* Reader is to have the first Place. In *Law* and *Physick*, the ancienter Doctor in the Universitie shall have the second Place. In the third Place, the Doctor of *Musick*, if any such be. The other Professours, being not Doctors, are to take their Places according to their Election or Seniority within the said College. In which Order, the said Lecturers shall show themselves in the Place of their publique Reading in one certain Seat, or Pue; which shall be erected and buylt for them, the first Day of the *Divinitie* Lecture in every Terme.

II. Whear the Mansion House of the said Founder is by him given, as well for the Dwelling Place of the said Lecturers to be thear resiant, as for the publique Reading of their said Lectures; it is farther ordered, that the said Lecturers shall reside and lodge in their several Lodgings appointed for them within the said House; especially during the Termes, which shall be appointed for their publick Reading. In which Times, if any of the said Readers shall have any urgent or necessarie Cause to absent themselves, or intermit their Reading, as Sicknesse, Death of Friends, Employment in some publique Service, or such-like; they are to substitute some other meet and sufficient Person, to read their Lecture, and to performe that Duety, which to them appertaineth. Which Substitutes for four of the Lecturers (*to wit*, of *Divinitie*, *Astronomie*, *Geometrie*, and *Musick*) are to be allowed by the L. Maior and Count of Aldermen. The other three, for the *Law*, *Physick*, and *Rhetorick* Lecture, by the Master and Wardens of the Company of *Mercers*. Provided, that the said Lecturers, nor any of them, shall not entertain, nor lodge within their Chambers, any Stranger, save such only as are attendant about themselves for their daily Service, above the Space of three Nights together in the whole Year.

III. Forasmuch as the said Readers, by the last Will and Ordination of the said Founder, are to be single and unmarried Men, and so to live and converse together, as Collegiat Persons within the said House; whereby they shall want convenient Means for providing

ing of their Diet and other Necessaries: It is farther ordered, for their better Societie among themselves, and the Ease of Charges, that the said Lecturers, within six Moneths after Warning given by the L<sup>d</sup> Maior and Court of Aldermen, and the Master and Wardens of the Company of *Mercers*, shall erect one common Table, or Ordinary Diet, to be mainteyned by a common Charge or Contribution among themselves, by equal Portions, during the Time of their publike Reading: Referring the Measure and Proportion thereof to their own Discretions: Except by Reason of some Infirmitie. In which Case, they are not compelled to paie their Rates, or Ordinarie Contributions towards their Table, or common Diet; but may provide and have their Diet in their own Chambers, or elsewhere, as they shall think good upon Warning given to the President of their *Non-communicing*, for the Week, Half-Week, &c. upon like Warning to return, and enter to their former Commons.

Provided, that the said Readers shall not intertain any Friend or Stranger at their common Table, not being of their own Companie, above three Meals within one Moneth. For which Time it may be lawful for any of them to bring his Friend to their common Table, upon his Charge, or other Condition, as among themselves it shall be agreed.

III. Their publike Readings are to be perfourmed at five Termes throughout every Year. Whereof the first is to begin the Moondaie before *Trinitie* Term of the Common Lawe; and to contynue for one whole Moneth, *viz.* the Space of thirtie Daies next ensuing. After which Term, a greater Vacancie and Intermission is granted to them for their private Studie, or other Business, and for the avoyding of Concourse of People in the Heat of Summer. The second Term is to begin the first Moondaie of *September*, and to contynue for a fortnight next following. The third Term of their publike Reading is to begin the Moondaie before *Michaelmas* Term of the Common Lawe, and to end with the same Term. Their fourth Term beginning the Moondaie next after the *Epiphanie* or *Twelfth* Day; and is to contynue for two Moneths, *viz.* the Space of sixtie Daies. The Fifth is to begin the Moondaie Sevensnight after *Easter Day*, and to end with *Easter* Term of the Common Lawe.

V. And forasmuch as the publike Reading of the sayed Lectures is to be performed in that Manner, as may most tende to the Glorie of God, and the common Benefit of the People of this Citie (which wee doubt not to be the principal Ends of the Founder in the ordeyning of the sayed Lectures) And for that the greatest Part of the Inhabitants within this City understand not the *Latin* Tongue; whearby the sayed

No Stranger to be enter-  
teyned at their  
Common  
Diet, above  
three Meals  
within one  
Moneth.  
Five Termes of  
their publike  
Reading in the  
Year.

The Divinity  
Lecture to be  
read thrice  
every Week;  
twice in  
*Latin*, and



once in *English* betwixt the Hours of 8 and 9 in the Forenoon.

Lectures in short Time may becom solitarie, if they shall be read in the *Latin* Tongue onlie; and yet withal, its very likelie, that divers Strangers of foreign Countries, who resort thither, and understand not the *English*, will greatlie affect to hear the reading of the said Lectures; whereby the Memorie of the sayed Founder, and of the sayed Woork, for increase of Learning, may be divulged, to the good Example of foreign Nations, and the Honour and Credit of this honourable Citie: It is thought meet, that the sayed Lectures be applyed to the best Benefit and Contentation of the Auditors of both Sorts. For which Cause it is ordeyned, that the *Divinitie* Lecture (whearof ought to be most special Care that the same bee doon as may best tende to the Profit and Edifying of Christian People within this Cytie, and of such other as shall resort to the sayed Lecture) shall be publicly read in the Place appointed of the sayed College, thrice every Week, one whole Houre. Whearof the two former Lectures to be in the *Latin*, and the third in the *English* Tongues. Which third Lecture, to avoyd Confusion and Interruption in the Course of Reading, may be the Effect of the two former Lectures, which were read next before in the *Latin* Tongue.

The *Divinitie* Lecture in the *Latin* Tongue, is to be read every Mondaie and Wensdaie, betwixt the Houres of Eight and Nine in the Forenoon.

The Divinity Professour to read the Controversies with the common Adversaries, and not to meddle with domestic Differences, touching Rites and Ceremonies of the Church.

The *English* Lectures to be read every Friday, at the same Hour.

VI. And forasmuch as great and special Care ought to be had touching the Matter and Points of Doctrine, that ar to bee handled in the sayed Lecture (which is not to be enlarged or intermingled with Exhortation, being improper for a publique Lecture) And for that great Need is at this present Tyme, that the common People be well grounded in the chief Points of Christian Religion: And that the common Adversarie of the Popish Church, and other Authors of new Sects and strange Opinions (who endeavour to pervert the Myndes of many ignorant People) may be refuted and meet withal: It is thought meet, that the *Divinitie* Reader employe his Time in the sound handling of such Controversies as concern the chief Points of our Christian Faith; specially those with the common Adversarie of the Church of *Rome*: Whearin he shall endeavour to confirme the Truth of Doctrine now established in the Church of *England*, and to confute the adverse Part; and with great Conscience and Circumspection to houlte out the true State of each Controversie; speciallie drawn from the Council of *Trent*, and the late Writers of refined Poperie, and to overthrow their false Opinions; first, by Scripture; then, by Consent of Antiquitie; and lastly, by Schoolmen, and chief Writers of their own Side: Not intermeddling with domestique Questions, or intestine Differences, that

are

are controverted, touching the Rites and Manner of Government of the Church.

VII. The *Laws* Lecture is to be read thrice every Week in the Term Tyme, for one whole Hower: Whearof the two former Lectures are to be read in the *Latin* Tongue; the third Lecture in the *English* Tongue; as a brief Collection, or Recapitulation of the two former Lectures, that were read next before, in the *Latine* Tongue. The Days appointed for the *Laws* Lecture are Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, betwixt the Howers of Eight and Nine in the Forenoon.

VIII. Touching the Course to be observed by the *Laws* Reader, it is thought meet in respect of the ordeyning this Lecture, and for the Qualitie of the Hearers, who, for the most Part, are like to be Merchants, and other Citizens; that the sayed *Laws* Lecture be not read after Manner of the Universitie, upon any Text of the *Civill* Course; but that the Reader cull out such Titles and Heads of *Laws*, as best may serve to the good Liking and Capacitie of the sayed Auditorie; and are more usual in common Practice. Which may be handled after the Method of *Wassenbekius*, and certain other, by Definition, Devision, Causes material, formal, efficient, final, Effects, Contraries, &c. For that this Method, being first layed out, and judicially handled, will be most perspicuous, and will leave nothing that is material in the whole *Laws*, touching that Matter, obscure or untouched.

The Heads and Titles of such Matters as seem fittest for this Place and Auditorie are these, which follows, *viz.*

*De Justitia & Jure. De Jurisprudencia. De Jura personarum. De Legibus & Consuetudine. De acquirendo rerum dominio. De acquirenda, amittenda, recuperanda possessione. De Usurpationibus, & Usucapionibus. De Servitutibus urbanorum, & rusticorum praediorum. De Usufructu. De Usu & Habitatione. De rei vindicatione: Jure sistendi vel arrestandi bona, vel personas. De Ratihabitione. De Testamentis. De Heredibus sive Executoribus. De Legatis. De Fidei Commisso. De Verborum & Literarum obligationibus. De Sponsionibus. De Fidei jussoribus, & Mandatoribus. De Solutionibus & Liberationibus. De Acceptilationibus. De Donationibus. De Usuris, & eo quod interest, & mora. De Emptione & Venditione. De Locatione & Conductione. De Societate. De Nuptiis & Sponsalibus. De Polygamiis. De Mandato. De Negotiorum gestorum actione. De Actionibus ex contractu, vel Delicto, & quasi contractu, vel delicto. De Ludiis illicitis. De Injuriis & famosis Libellis. De Dolo malo. De Contractibus innominatis. De Praescriptionibus. De Testibus. De Fide instrumentorum. De Juri & facti ignorantia. De publicis Notariis, sive Tabellionibus. De Terminis.*

The *Laws* Reader to read thrice a Week, whereof the two former Lectures to be in *Latin*, the third in *English*.

The *Laws* Reader to read such Titles, and observe such Method, as is fittest for the Auditorie of this City.

*moto. De Vi & Vi armata. Si mensor falsum modum dixerit. De Operibus publicis. Quod metus causa. De via publica, & itinere publico. De damno infecto suggrundis & projectis. De Exercitoria Actione, vel Magistro navis. De Nautis, navibus, & navigatione. De Commercialibus & Mercatoribus. De Proximitatibus. De Nautico favore. De Monopoliis, alijsq; Conventionibus illicitis. De Jactu & contributione fienda. De Repraesaliis. De Publicanis & Vectigalibus. De Naudinis. De Dardanariis, & annona flagellatoribus. De Bello. De Re & jure militari. De praeda bellica. De Transfugis & emansoribus. De Pana eorum, qui res vetitas ad hostes deferunt. De Piratis. De publico comestatu, vel salvo Conductu. De Captivis, & postliminio reversis. De Duello prohibito. De Principum Confederationibus, federibus & induciis. De Legatis Principum. De Legationibus obeundis. De Jure Regaliorum. De Nobilitate utraq; De Insignibus & armis. De Regulis Juris utriusq;.*

The Physick  
Lecture to be  
read thrice the  
Week.

The two former  
Lectures  
in the Latine  
Tongue, and  
the third in  
English.

Matter and  
Order of the  
Physick Reader.

IX. The Physick Lecture is to be read thrice every Week in the Term Time, viz, upon Tuesdaies, Thursdaies, and Saturdaies, betwixt the Howers of Ten and Eleven. And forasmuch as the greatest Part of the Auditorie is like to bee of such Citizens and others, as have small Knowledge, or none at all, in the Latine Tongue: And for that every Man, for his Health's Sake, will desire to have some Knowledge in the Art of Physick; it is thought good that the two first Lectures be read in the Latine Tongue, and the other in the English Tongue, as a brief Collection, or Recapitulation, of the two former Lectures in the Latine Tongue.

Touching the Matter of the said Lecture, albeit the same is to be referred to the Discretion of the Reader, yet it is wished, that he follow herein *Fernelius's* Method, by reading first *Physiologie*, then *Pathologie*, and last *Therapeutice*: Whereby the Body of the sayed Art may be better imprinted, by good Method, in the Studious Auditors, rather than be disjointed, and delivered out of Order, by Exposition, by some Part of *Galen* or *Hippocrates*.

The Astronomie  
and Geometrie  
Readers,  
to read thrice  
the Week a  
piece.

Matter and  
Order for the  
Geometrician.  
The Matter  
and Order to  
be observed by

X. The Astronomie and Geometrie Lectures are to be read in like Manner, viz, either of the sayed Lectures thrice every Week.

Touching the Manner of the sayed Lectures; the Geometrician is to read as followeth, viz. Every Trinitie Term *Arithmetique*: In *Michaelmas* and *Hilary* Termes *Theoretical Geometrie*; and everie Easter Term *Practical Geometrie*.

XI. The Astronomie Reader is to read first the Principles of the Sphere, and *Theoriques* of the Planets, &c. Which being read and opened, he shall apply them to Use, by reading *Geographie*, and the Art of Navigation, in some one Term of every Year. The Daies appointed for the  
*Astronomie*



*Astronomie* Lecture are Mondaie, Wednesdaie, and Fridaie, betwixt the Howers of Two and Three in the Afternoon: For *Geometrie*, Tuesdaie, Thursdaie, and Saturdaie, at the same Hower in the Afternoon. The first Reading of the sayed Lectures is to be in *Latine*; the next in *English*; and so following in the same Order.

XII. The *Rhetorique* Lecture is to be read thrice every Week in the Term Tyme, viz. upon Moondaies, Wednesdaies, and Fridaies, by the Space of one whole Hower, in the *Latine* Tongue; with a brief Collection, or Recapitulation, for one Quarter of an Hower, in the *English* Tongue, betwixt the Howers of Ten and Eleven in the Forenoon.

XIII. The *Musick* Lecture is to be read thrice every Week in Manner following, viz. The *Theorique* Part for one haulf Hower, in the *English* Tongue: And the *Practique* Part by Consort of Voices, or of Instruments, for the other haulf Hower. The Daies appointed for this Lecture are Tuesdaies, Thursdaies, and Saturdaies, in the Afternoon, betwixt the Howers of Three and Fower.

XIV. Farther, for more Order and Comeliness sake, it is thought meet that the sayed Lecturers shall read their Lectures in such Habits, as the Manner is of publique Readers in the Universities, viz. In such Hoods and Habits as fit their Degree.

XV. Lastlie, for the good ordering and safe keeping of the sayed Howse in decent Order, it is thought convenient, that some meet Person bee thereto appointed, who is to keep the Place of Reading, Cloisters, Garden, and other open and common Places of the sayed Howse, and to see the Gates shut and opened in convenient Times. And to that purpose, is to have his Lodging within the sayed House, by the Assignment of the sayed Lecturers. The Keeper is to be chosen and appointed by the L. Maior, and Court of Aldermen, with the Consent of the sayed Lecturers, or the greater Part of them.

the *Astronomie* Reader.

The *Rhetorique* Reader to read thrice in the Week in the *Latin* Tongue, with a Recapitulation of one Quarter in *English*.

The *Musick* Lecture to be haulf *Theorique*, and haulf *Practique*.

To read in their Hoods, after the Manner of the Universities.

The Keeper of the House to be appointed by the L. Maior and Court of Aldermen, &c. with Consent of the Readers.



Some Accounts concerning GRESHAM COLLEGE Taken from the last Edition of *Stow's SURVEY*, of LONDON (printed in the Year 1720) and elsewhere.

**S**IR *Thomas Gresham's* Will directed that his Lectures should not begin till after the Decease of his Lady, and accordingly the Lady *Anne Gresham* Dying in the Year 1596. the Lecturers were not long after chosen, from that Time to be continued for ever, and appointed to begin their Reading in *Trinity Term* 1597. which also they do at this Time perform (*viz.* 1598. when *Stow's* first Edition came out) The names of these first Readers were, *Anthony Wotton*, for Divinity; *Dr. Matthew Gwin* for Physick; *Dr. Henry Mountlow*, for the Civil Law; *Dr. John Bull* for Musick; *Edward Brerewood*, for Astronomy; *Henry Buggs* for Geometry, and *Caleb Willis*, for Rhetorick; to the great Delight of many, both Learned and Lovers of Learning. *Stow* p. 127. Col. A.

After the Fire of this College made Use of for publick Uses for the present necessity. To this Account of Mr. *Stow*, Mr. *Rich. Blome* adds that the Professors of this College have been Men of excellent Parts, and well qualified for performing their Lectures, which they did accordingly, till interrupted by the greatest Calamity that ever befell London: For after the great Fire of London, this College escaping in that Conflagration, the City made Use of it for their Court, and Chamber, and other publick Uses: The Inner Court Yard for the meeting of the Merchants, until such Time as the *Royal Exchange* might be rebuilt. Also the Galleries above the Court Yards without, and the Piazzas about the inner Court, where the Merchants met, were all converted into Shops for those that had been burnt out in the Fire of the *Exchange*. This Alteration did for some Time impede the Orderly Course of the Reading of the afore-said Lectures. But afterwards the ancient Practise was renewed.

What is deficient in these foregoing Accounts of Mr. *Stow* and Mr. *Blome*, the Learned and Laborious Mr. *Strype* endeavours to supply as follows.

The Lady *Gresham* being Dead, at whose Decease, the Salaries for the Lecturers were to commence from the Rents then growing out of the *Exchange*, and the Mansion House of Sir *Thomas Gresham* (bequeathed by his last Will and Testament to those and the like Good and Charitable Uses) now in the Year 1596-7; the Lecturers being to be placed, and considering what a Trust this was committed to them that were to nominate and appoint the Lecturers: The Lord Major there-  
offer

fore Aldermen and Commons, thought fit to write their Letters to the University of Cambridge importing " How that they might the better discharge the Trust committed to them, both in Conscience and in regard of their own Credit, as not doubting but the Eye of Her Sovereign Majesty, Her Honourable Council, and all other of best judgment throughout this Land would observe their Doings, with what Care and good Discretion they performed this Duty, being Matter of so great Importance to the Church of God, and this Common-wealth. And that for themselves for want of Judgment to discern of Men of most Sufficiency in the said Faculties, they might make Default, and commit some Error in their Election : They thought Good therefore to derive their Choice from the very Fountain, and in earnest and hearty manner to crave the Help and Assistance of their learned Judgment : And to intreat of them the Nomination of Two meet Persons, being Unmarried, according to the Will of the Testator, of best Knowledge in every Faculty of those Four that were referred to the bestowing of the City, being also furnished with good Utterance, and other meet and requisite Parts for the publick Profession of the said Arts; whose several Names they prayed them to sett down, and send unto them under the Signature of the University, that they might make choice of the fittest Person in every Faculty, being assisted by so many Grave and Learned Judgments; wherein as they should perform a special Part of their own Duty, so they doubted not but that themselves should do a good and acceptable Work to Almighty God, and bind them and the whole City in mutual Respects and good Correspondence, of like desire to procure the good, wherein they might, of that University.

The City sends  
to the Univer-  
sities for sit-  
Men for the  
Readers places.

To the like effect they had directed their Letters to the University of Oxford. This Letter bares date Jan. 20. 1596-7.

But some of the Heads of Colleges in Cambridge were jealous that these Lectures, being to be read in London, might be prejudicial to that University, in hindring many from coming thither to study the Sciences, and drawing them to London. This occasioned Dr. Jegen, the Vice Chancellor, to refrain for a little Time to nominate any, before he had acquainted the Lord Burghley their High Chancellor with it, and had his allowance for the doing of it.

Thus far Mr. Strype relates concerning the Application, made by the Trustees for the Gresham Benefaction, to the two Universities, to obtain from them a Recommendation of fitting Persons to be chosen to the Lectureships; but what the Success of such Application was is not mentioned, but it will hereafter fall under Consideration; when the Reader is informed from Mr. Strype of some other Matters relating to the first Lectures that fell under the Consideration of the Trustees at the first appointing the Lectures to be Read, as he conjectures.



Two Things  
consulted of  
for *Gresham*  
College.

Whether the  
Lectures  
should be in  
*English* or  
*Latin*.

Reasons for  
the Reading in  
*English*.

There were two Things, says Mr. *Strype*, that those that had the Care of this College, in order to the Settlement of it, were busy about. The one was in concerting whether the Lectures should be read in *Latin*, or in *English*: The other for the Regulation of the College, with good Rules and Orders.

Concerning the former it was much controverted in which of the two Languages the Lectures should be read. And there were two Papers of Reasons assign'd; One why the Lectures in Divinity should be read in *English*, All or Part: And the other, why all the other Lectures should be rather in *English*, All or Part. But the Judgment of Learned Men differing it seems in this Point, some being for the reading in *Latin*, and some in *English*; the General Opinion was, that in the three Readings in the Week, the Two Former should be in *Latin*, and the last in *English*.

But the Contents of the aforesaid Papers of Reasons (continues Mr. *Strype*) why the Lectures were rather to be in *English*, may not be unworthy to be mentioned; which therefore follow.

I. Reasons why the Lectures in *Gresham* College ought to be in *English*, viz.

Because the Good that would ensue would be more publick; and the Founder seemed to have a more especial Respect to the Benefit of the Citizens, of whom few understand the *Latin* Tongue.

That there would be more hope of Contribution from the Citizens, for the perfecting this and other good Works, if they might be employed to the common benefit of the People of the City.

That it would be less offensive and damagable to the Universities, that this Reading be in *English*.

That the Major, Aldermen, and Commonality, to whom the Ordering of these Lectures is committed by the Will of the Founder, thought themselves bound in Conscience to provide that they might be read to the greatest Profit.

That if they be read in *Latin*, some of the Learned might probably resort to them at first for Novelty sake; but in short Time they would become Solitary, and void of Auditors. Whereby Occasion would be taken to convert the Revenue to some other Uses, or else to transfer the Lectures to the Universities; both which were contrary to the Founders meaning.

That the *Grecians* taught all Parts of Learning in their own Tongue; *Varro*, *Cicero*, and *Cæsar*, and other of the Wifest and Learnedest of the *Romans*, laboured to have the like done in the *Latin*. That the Vulgar Tongues at this Time, especially the *Italian*, *French*, and *Spanish*, both translate out of *Latin*, and *Greek*, and write in their Languages all parts of Learning: which hath much graced and benefited those Countries.

And

And lastly, it will farther the Estimation of Learning among the People, and give them such a Taste of Learning as not to despise it, as the ruder sort do; and make them withal to find their own Wants, and how necessary it is to have Learned Men among them.

## II. Reasons why the Divinity Lecture should be in English, viz.

That the former Reasons make most for the *Divinity Lecture*.

Especially the  
*Divinity*  
Lecture.

That the Exposition of the Texts of Scripture is fitter for none more than the Common People; who may and do mistake many places of Scripture. And when Points of Doctrine, which they hear but shortly or slightly handled in Sermons and ordinary Lectures, shall be Soundly and Largely delivered in *English*, with plain Proofs of the Truth of our Doctrine, and disproof of the Sophistry of the adverse Party; hereby Knowledge will come to be well settled in the Minds of the People, in whom there is a great and general Want of it.

That many able to understand *Latin* when they Read it deliberately, will not be able to understand the Reader when he speaketh it.

That it will be a good Means to beget a Reverence towards Learned Ministers; when Divinity, and the Study thereof, shall appear to be a greater and harder Matter than is apprehended by many; since many simple Men and Women take themselves to be great Divines upon meer Ignorance and vain Presumption.

*Recusants* and other secret Papists shall not be so easily able to shake the Faith, and disquiet the Minds of unlearned People; who, for want of Grounds, are snared and confounded with subtle arguments, as *Papists* furnish themselves withall.

That that false and Dangerous Opinion, that the difference between us and the *Papish* Church is about small Trifles, and maintained by our side for Contention rather than Conscience sake, may be found False and Slanderous: And a true and grounded Detestation of *Popery* shall be bred in the Queens Subjects Hearts.

That it may please God to make it a Means of the Conversion of some *Papists*, who tho' they refuse to be present at Sermons, yet peradventure will not shun altogether Scholastical Lectures.

If it be objected, That it will not be fit to have all Controversies, or the Reasons on both sides made known to the People; it may be answered, that the practise of the Adversaries, who have contrived the Controversies and framed their Reasons in the *English* Tongue, with as much Subtlety as they can, shew the Necessity of Writing and Reading Scholastically, and learnedly in *English*; that the People may be able to maintain the Truth professed by soundness of Reason.

And as to the other Affair, as by Sir *Thomas Gresham's* Will, diverse Things were omitted touching the Terms, Days, and manner of Reading the said Seven Lectures, and other Circumstances for

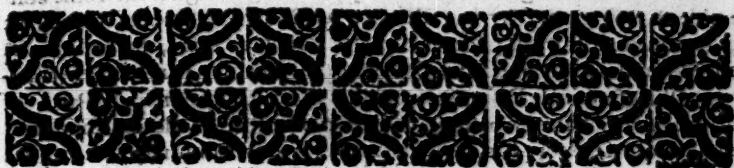
Rules and Or-  
ders for the  
College.

the Converſing of the Profeſſors as Collegiate Perſons, &c. I find a Collection of Rules prefixed in theſe Words " It is thought good by the " Major, and Aldermen, and Commons of the City, and by the " Maſter, Wardens and Company of the *Mercers*, to whom the Election of the ſaid Profeſſors and the good Government of their ſaid College is wholly committed by the laſt Will of the ſaid Founder, to deviſe and ſet down certain Ordinances for the good Government of the ſaid College in Manner following, &c.

After this Mr. *Strype* gives an Abſtract of theſe Orders, which being put down entire in theſe Papers, p. 33. need not be here repeated, but gives no account of the Validity and Authority of them. This therefore as was before mentioned will fall under conſideration in the following Account. From the ſummary Account of theſe Orders he proceeds to give an Account of the Deſign of obtaining an Act of Parliament for rebuilding of *Greſham College*, and of a Petition by ſome Perſons offered to the Lord Mayor, and Common Council firſt, and by them referred to the Grand Committee for *Greſham Affairs* in the Year 1706. complaining of a neglect of the Profeſſors, in the performance of their Duty; but theſe Matters being at large related in the Supplement at the End of the ſecond Volume of *Stow*, the imperfect Account in the Body of the Book is here omitted, and the fuller Account from that Supplement and other Papers here inſerted.







# A SUPPLEMENT

To what is related of  
GRESHAM COLLEGE,

And the Affairs thereof, in *Stows Survey Vol. 1.*  
*p. 127. and seq: and second Appendix, p. 2.*



THE Reader is told *p. 127. col. B. in Stows Survey. Vol. 1.* and in these Papers *p. 40, 41.* that before the Trustees for Sir *Thomas Gresham's* Benefaction proceeded to choose the first Professors, they sent Letters to the two Universities, desiring the Heads of the University and the Learned Professors there to recommend to the Choice of Sir *Thomas Gresham's* Trustees fitting Persons, under the University Seal, and a Copy of their Letter to the University of Cambridge is there given. It is not there mentioned, whether either of the Universities sent such Recommendations; but it is probable they never did, or, at least, that the first Choice was made without any Regard to such Recommendation; for, it is evident, that at the first Election of Professors in 1594, two of them were chosen by Recommendations from the Court, and not from the Universities, namely, Dr. *Matthew Gwinne*, Professor of Physick, and Dr. *John Bull*, Professor of Musick. The one, Dr. *Gwinne*, was indeed, at the Time of his Election, Fellow of

Lecturers how  
first chosen.

\* *Athena Oxonienses*. Vol. I. p. 438. 1st Edition.

\* *Idem ibid.*

\* *Idem ibid.*

¶ *Athena Oxonienses*, p. 756, & 786.

of St. John's College in Oxford; but he had, for some Years before, been absent from his College and University, \* being designed for some considerable Employment by his Friends at Court, where he had great Reputation and Interest; for as, in his younger Years, he was much admired for his great Skill and Dexterity in Poetry, for his Penetration in Philosophical Disputes, and his Knowledge in all Parts of humane and prophane Learning, and of most of the modern Languages, which he obtained by his Travels into various Countries; so in his advanced Age, for his happy Success in the Practice of Physick, which made him highly valued in this great City, but more by far by the Nobility in the Royal Court. By this Interest at Court it was, that he was sent \* into France Physician to the Honourable Sir Henry Unton, Kt. Leaguer-Ambassadour to the King of France from Queen Elizabeth, and after his Return from thence, he was design'd to be Physician to the Tower of London; but the first Election of the Professors for Gresham College happening at that Time, the Lord Thomas Egerton Baron Ellesmere, (at that Time the Lord High Chancellor of England) † recommended him in two Letters to the Mercers Company, to be chosen Physick-Professor; and they accordingly chose him into that Professorship: He was also, about \* the same Time, admitted Fellow of the College of Physicians. The other, Dr. Bull, Musick-Professor, had, for some Years, been travelling into Spain, France, and Germany, and on

† See a small Book publish'd by Dr. GWINNE, the first Gresham Professor of Physick, and by him dedicated to the Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, and the Company of Mercers. It is a very small Octavo, and bears this Title.

#### ORATIONES DUE LONDINI

Habitz in Edibus

GRESHAMIIS. An. Dom. 1598.

In laudem Dei, Civitatis, Fundatoris, Electorum.

A Matthæo Gwinne Doct. & Medicinæ ibidem Praefectore, Collegii Divi Joannis Baptiste apud Oxon. Socio.

Scire potestates herbarum, usumque medendi

Maluit, & mutas agitare inglorius arte.

Virgil. *Æneid*, l. 12. 396.

LONDINI

Excudebat Richardus Field

1605.

See in this Book, Dedication p. 3. l. 2. *Secundis tuis siceris, Ampliss. sine Cancellarie, electioni commendatus, vestris subinde suffragiis, lectissimi Electores, Praelectioni Medicæ designatus, ut Gratias quas (annos jam septem) debui, animo semper habui, sum semper habicurus; sic verbis nunc ago, quæ par est, innumeras, quæ possum, immortales, &c.*

on his Return was one of the Gentlemen of the Queen's Chappel, for four or five Years at least, before the Election of the first *Gresham*-Professors: And as he was in the Service of the Court, and in the highest Esteem there, for his vast Knowledge in Musick, it is unquestionable he had his Recommendation from the Court, and not from the Universities, to which he was an utter Stranger: Nor is it sufficient, because some of the other five Professors were, at the Time of their Elections, Members of some of the Colleges, to infer from thence, that they were chosen in virtue of any Recommendation from the Universities; because, in the after-Elections, many have been chosen, that were, at the Time of their Elections, Fellows of Colleges, without any regard had to a previous Recommendation, either from the University in general, or from their particular Colleges.

But whether the Trustees took the Recommendations of the Universities to guide and direct their Choice or no; this seems plain, that they took the Methods and Customs of the Universities, as a Plan and Pattern to which the *Gresham* Lectures were to be modelled; and accordingly we find, that the *Gresham*-Professors began and ever performed their Lectures, in a Method and Course in no material Point differing from that of the Universities: And this appears to be altogether agreeable to the Intention and Design of Sir *Thomas Gresham*; who, as he founded Professorships in the same Arts and Sciences as they are founded in the Universities, in reason must be supposed to intend, that those Arts and Sciences should, in like Manner, be cultivated, improv'd and promoted in *London*, as they are in the Universities; and this Conformity of the Lectures in *Gresham*-College, to those in the Universities, is taken notice of by those Writers who lived nearest the first Institution: Thus Sir *George Buck*, in his Treatise of the third University of *England*, (namely *London*) when he says, that all the Liberal Arts and Sciences are there professed and taught; he adds, \* *There are many and daily Lectures thereof read, particularly and Academically in Gresham-College*; for which Reason he afterwards styles *Gresham-College* \*\* a little University, *Academia Epitome*. And besides that both the Method of the Lectures themselves, the Times of reading them, and the Intervals between the Times of Reading, were, in a great Measure, conformable to the publick Lectures in our Universities, and in the same manner perform'd, when the *Gresham*-Lectures were first instituted, is, beyond Contradiction, plain, from the

The Lecturers follow the Manner of the Universities.

\* *Gresham* Lectures Academical.

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*Buck's Third University, printed at the End of Stow's Chronicle, p. 965. a. l. 55. 50, and written in the Year 1612, fifteen Years after the first Institution of the Lectures.*

\*\* *Idem*, 980 l. 33.



the Conclusion of Dr. Gwinne's second Oration, read in Gresham-College, wherein he says, that \* the Exercises or Lectures required of the Professors in Gresham-College, are no other than what are required from the Professors in the Schools, and Lecturers in the Colleges, in the Universities; and that as \*\* they [the Universities] had their Vacation-Times, and Recesses; between the Performance and Return of their Duty, so at Gresham-College, † the Lectures were Read only at particular and appointed Times; namely, when such-like Exercises are usually performed in other the like Places. And then, that these usual and customary Times of Reading were the Term Times only, is as plain from our Author Stow; for it appears from the first Edition of this Survey, (written the same Year that Dr. Gwinne read the aforesaid Lecture, not above seven Months after the first Lectures were read) that the first Professors began their Lectures in Trinity Term, 1597; that every Lecturer had his particular Day in the Week, on which he was to read twice, (once in English, and the other Time in Latin) and that, of the whole Year, the Term Times were the Times for reading these Lectures: And the same Practice appears to have been followed in 1603, from the second Edition of the Survey, published by Mr. Stow himself, in that Year, improved, augmented, and carefully corrected: And it is as plain, that the same Practice still continued, from the third Edition, published by Mr. Anthony Monday in 1618: And lastly, it is evident, from the fourth Edition of this Survey, said to be compleatly finished, and printed in Folio in 1633, that at that Time the same Order and Times of Reading were followed: And in the Edition, printed in 1720. p. 65. the particular Days, when each Professor is to read, is set down, namely, the Divinity-Lecturer, on Monday: Civil-Law, Tuesday: Physick, Saturday: Musick, Saturday: Astronomy, Wednesday: Geometry, Thursday: And Rhetorick, Friday: And this Method and Times of Reading have ever since been followed and observed. There is, indeed, no Instrument in Writing now left, whereby it appears, that this Course and Order of Reading was settled by the Appointment of the Trustees, at the first Election of the Professors: But there is all the Reason possible to believe, that this the original Establishment was begun and continued by the Order and Direction of the Trustees, and voluntarily submitted to by the first Professors; for the above-cited Dr. Gwinne tells us directly so in his forenamed

p. 57. l. 32.

p. 76.

p. 123.

Order and  
Method of  
reading the  
Lectures how  
settled.

\* *Academiae publicae, privatae Collegia, requirunt quod requiritis.* Gwinne's *Peroratio ad Ornatisimos Merceros*, in the End of his *Orationes* *duae*, p. 79. l. 8.

\*\* *Illis (scil. Academiae) sunt vacationes & iustitia*, p. 79. l. 11.

† *Nos legimus statim ac debitis temporibus.* Idem *ibid.* 1. 1, 2.

forenamed ninth Lecture. This Lecture is addressed to the Mercers Company, by whom he was elected; and is wrote in Praise of his Founder and his Patrons, and in speaking of his own, and his Brethren's (the Professors) careful Discharge of their Duty required of them by their Founder's Will, and expected from them by the Trustees, their Electors: He mentions what that Duty is in these Words, *†† We make open Profession, that you have deliberately enjoyed, and we freely consented, to do what the publick Professors in either University do, either by Direction of their Statutes, or in Conformity to the known Customs of the Place.* But were this Proof wanting, it is hardly possible, in the Reason of the Thing, to suppose it to have been otherwise than by mutual Consent; since, had the Professors themselves taken this, or any other Method of Proceeding, with the Dislike, or without the Approbation of the Trustees, and had continued so to do for thirty or forty Years together; there must, sure, within that Space of Time, have appeared some prohibitory Act, to hinder them from proceeding in this Manner, or some Censure of them for thus presuming: At least, were it possible to suppose, that the first Professors had broke thro' all the Rules of Modesty and Decency to their Electors and Trustees; to be sure, as there happen'd many new Elections in this Space of forty Years, the Trustees would never have been so wanting to themselves, as not to assert their Right of Direction, and to oblige all Persons newly elected, to behave themselves with more respect to their Trustees than their Predecessors had done: But as nothing of this neither appears, it can't but be thought that this Practice of the Professors was, in all respects, agreeable to the Judgement and good Liking of the Trustees, and had their free Concurrence with it. Besides, this Course and Method, as was said, nearly copying after the Custom and Practice of the Universities, can hardly be imagined not to have been agreeable to the Sentiments of the Trustees, and to have had their entire Approbation, since the Trustees, as is seen before, [p. 41. &c.] referred themselves to the Advice and Direction of the Universities, as a Rule for themselves to be guided by. The University Lectures are read by each Professor twice in the Week, and so they are in *Gresham College*; the former, indeed, are both in the learned Language; but the latter, being designed as well for the Use of Citizens as of professed Scholars, are read both in *English* and *Latin*. The University Statutes, speaking of their Lectures, use the Phrase *Weekly*; The Founder's Will, speaking of his, uses the Phrase *Daily*, of the same Importance. Thus

By Direction  
of the Trustees,  
and Consent of  
the Professors.

G in

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*†† Testamur invicem, nos consules præscribere, nos sponte suscipere, quod alterutra in Academia Professores Regii, vel jure debent scripio, vel more solent recto. Gwinne's Orationes duæ, p. 78. l. 9, &c.*

\* *Statuta Oxoniensia*, p. 16.

† *Idem ibid.*

|| *Id.* p. 14.

\* *Id.* p. 11.

† *Id.* p. 10.

|| *Id.* p. 17.

\* *Id.* p. 13.

\* *Statuta Oxoniensia* p. 1.

in the University Statutes, it is said of the Divinity-Professor, \* *bi in qualibet septimana exponet*, he shall read twice *Weekly*; and so of the † *Physick-Professor*; the same of the || *Civil-Law-Professor*, of the \* *Geometry-Professor*, of the † *Rhetorick-Professor*, &c. and all of them on their assigned and appointed Days are to read *Weekly* || *nisi in diem Lecturae suae destinatum Festum aliquod inciderit*, unless such their Lecture Day shall happen to be a Festival Day. And here it may not be improper to remind the Reader, that as the Lectures read at *Gresham-College*, being *Academical Exercises*, tho' appointed to be performed at *London*, occasion'd their being done at the Times and in the Manner they are performed in the Universities; so the Word and Expression appointing these Lectures in *Sir Thomas Gresham's Will*, seems to be taken, by the Person who drew up the Form of his Will, from the University Statutes; for the Words, *in qualibet septimana*, and \* *in singulis septimanis*, in *English Weekly*, which are the Words of the University Statutes, concerning the Time of their Professors Duty, did lead the Way to use the familiar Word *Daily* in the Will; which Word *Daily*, when applied to all the Professors together, is the very same as *Weekly*, when apply'd to each Professor in particular; and this is the more fully spoken of here, because it will very much help to clear up a Dispute to be mentioned hereafter, especially if it be observed, that the University Statutes distinguish the Year into *Civil* or *Academick*; the former of which (the *Civil Year*) consists of twelve Months; but the later, (the *Academick Year*) consists only of four Terms, \* *Annus Academicus quatuor Terminos continet*. Wherefore, as the Word *Weekly*, in the University Statutes, is never understood to mean every Week in the Civil Year, but only every Week in the four Terms, so the Word *Daily*, in the Founder's Will, may as justly and properly be understood, to mean no other than every Day in the four Terms.

Lectures interrupted by the Fire of London.

In this Manner these Lectures began to be Read; and thus they continu'd without any Interruption 'till the dreadful Fire of *London* in 1666; when the *Exchange of London* being consum'd, this College was made Use of to supply the Want of Shops for the Inhabitants of the *Exchange*, and to be a Place for the Merchants to meet in, 'till such Time as the said *Exchange* could be re-built, as is before related. [p. 42. &c.] After which the Lectures were again renew'd in the Manner they had before been practis'd; and thus continu'd 'till they had again been like to be interrupted in the Year 1699, thro' the Discouragement the Professors met from the Trustees, who, under Pretence of a great Debt they had run into by re-building the *Royal Exchange*, in the sumptuous Manner it now appears, thought it good to stop the Professors Salaries; but they, however, did not think this a sufficient Reason to omit their Duty, but continu'd in the Discharge



of it notwithstanding this great Difficulty they had to encounter with; the Particulars of which Matter are as follows:

In the Month of *August* 1699, a grand Committee for *Gresham* Affairs was summon'd to meet, and the Professors directed to give their Attendance: When the Professors came, the Committee acquainted them, that Sir *Thomas Gresham's* Gift had greatly run them into Debt; that the Expence of re-building the *Exchange*, (to do which they were forc'd to take up great Sums of Money upon Interest) was so great, and the Income of the *Exchange* so small, the Trade thereof being greatly fallen off, that the present Profits of the *Exchange* were less than the Interest of the Money borrow'd to rebuild it, whereby there was no Revenue left to maintain and support the Uses of Sir *Thomas Gresham's* Will; wherefore they were not in any Condition to pay the Professors Salaries any longer, nor any more could be at any Expence in repairing the College, tho' they had ever, before that, kept in constant Repair both the publick Rooms of the College, and the private Apartments of the several Professors. The Professors used all possible Endeavours in the most respectful Manner, to prevail with the Trustees to recede from these Resolutions, but without Success, till the following Year they were forc'd to apply to Council, to advise them what proper Course to take to obtain Redress: The Council they apply'd to, were the then Attorney-General, Sir *Thomas Trevor*, (now Lord *Trevor*) and Mr. *Henry Poole*, to whom they gave a short State of their Case in Substance, as follows.

Professors Salaries stopp'd by the Trustees.

Sir *Thomas Gresham*, by Will made 1575, left one Moiety of the *Exchange*, &c. to the City of *London*, to the Intent that they perform certain Payments mention'd in his Will, and the other Moiety thereof to the Company of *Mercers*, on the same Confidence and Trust. One of these Payments directed by the Will was, that the City should find four Lecturers in *Divinity*, *Geometry*, *Astronomy*, and *Musick*, for ever, and pay them, yearly, Fifty Pounds a-piece: And that the *Mercers* likewise find three Lecturers for ever in *Civil-Law*, *Physick*, and *Rhetorick*, and pay them also Fifty Pounds a-piece. As to his Mansion-House, with the Gardens, Stables, and Appurtenances, &c. the Will directs the same to be and remain to the said City and Company, upon Trust and Confidence, that they permit and suffer the seven Readers aforesaid, there to inhabit, and have the Use thereof, to study and read the said Lectures Daily. And the next Year an Act of Parliament pass'd for the better performing this Will. The City and Company have accordingly enjoy'd this Gift, and have nominated the Readers, paid the Salaries, and kept the College in Repair ever since, till of late, which they now refuse to do, alledging, that they were at a vast Charge in re-building the *Exchange*, and had borrow'd vast Sums to do it; and

They advise with Council.

that the Interest thereof being first paid, the clear Profits of the Exchange, &c. will not pay the Salaries and other Payments appointed. The Trustees farther pretend, that the Ground Sir Thomas built the Exchange on, was not his own Ground. On stating their Case after this Manner, the Professors made these Queries, and receiv'd the following Advice.

' The first Question is (supposing they, the Trustees, have borrow'd Money to build) whether they, enjoying the Rents and Profits as they do, under the Will so confirm'd by Act of Parliament; and the Act for re-building the City not appointing in what Manner the Exchange should be re-built, are not bound in all Events to pay the seven Salaries, and the other Charities yearly, and whether they can be now admitted to controvert the Title to the Ground upon which the Exchange was built.

*I conceive the City shall not now be admitted to controvert Sir Thomas Gresham's Right to the Ground on which the Exchange is built; and I conceive no extravagant or extraordinary Expences which the City may have been at in building the Exchange more sumptuously than needful, only for their own Grandeur and Magnificence, shall be allow'd to them to sink the Rents, in Disappointment of the Lecturers and other Charities: The necessary Charges of re-building in such a Manner as to make it answer a Rent sufficient to answer the Charities, must be allow'd; and if after such an Allowance, the rest of the Profits will not be sufficient to answer the Charities, I conceive the City ought to account for all the Rents and Profits from the Death of Sir Thomas Gresham, that so the Surplus of Profits may be apply'd to make up the Deficiency that is now.*

' The second Question is, whether the several Readers shall bring in a Bill in Chancery for Performance of the Will in their own Names, and for their own Salaries only, or whether, in the Name of the Attorney-General, at their Relation, for the Payment of their Salaries and the other Charities in the Will?

*I conceive it is most proper to bring the Bill in the Attorney-General's Name, at the Relation of the Lecturers, &c.*

Henry Pooley, May 17, 1700.

Prefer a Bill  
in Chancery  
against their  
Trustees.  
Substance of  
this Bill.

Upon this Advice, the Professors, who still sought to the Trustees to give them Redress without running to Extremities, but could not prevail, filed a Bill in Chancery against the Trustees in Michaelmas Term, 1700. This Information was in Substance as follows: That Sir Thomas Gresham did, in the Reign of the late Queen Elizabeth, at his

his own Charge, build and erect, in the City of London, a Building, which was by the said Queen call'd the *Royal-Exchange*, that by his last Will, made 1575, he left one Moiety of the said *Exchange*, &c. to the City of London, and the other Moiety thereof to the Company of *Mercers*. Upon this special and express Trust and Confidence, and to the Intent that they should perform the Payments and other Intents in that his last Will appointed to be done and perform'd. Then the Bill recites the several Payments of Salaries and other Charities mention'd in the Will, and proceeds; That the Overplus of the Rents and Profits of the Premises, above all the Payments thereof appointed, to issue by the said Will, would soon abundantly recompence such Charge and Trouble as the Trustees should be at. And as to his Mansion-House, now commonly call'd *Gresham-College*, he gave that and all the Appurtenances thereto belonging, to the said City and Company, to have and hold upon this express Trust and Confidence, that they should permit the said seven Lecturers to have the Occupation of all his said Mansion-House, &c. for them and every of them there to inhabit, study, and read, &c. That the said Trustees did pay the said Salaries and other Charities until the 25th Day of March, 1699; but since that Time, have stopp'd any farther Payment; whereby the Salaries of the Professors are in Arrear from the said 25th of March 1699, to the present October 1700; altho' Application has been several Times made of late to the Trustees for the Payment of the said Salaries; and when the Performance of the Founder's Will has been earnestly press'd upon them, the Answer was, *There was no Money to make good the said Salaries, &c.* on which Pretence the Trustees do absolutely refuse to perform the Will of the said Testator, by paying the said Salaries, but do convert the Rents and Profits of the Premises devised to them, to their own respective Uses; and their Pretence for this want of Money, is, that, the *ROYAL-EXCHANGE*, and other Appurtenances devised to them in the said Will, were burnt in the Fire of LONDON; that they re-built the same at a vast Expence, borrowing Money for that Purpose; that the whole Incomes and Profits arising from the *EXCHANGE*, thus re-built, does not answer the Money that was borrow'd to re-build the same; altho' were this true, the same ought not to prejudice the Payment of the said Salaries, &c. for that there was no necessity for them to expend such vast Sums in outward Magnificence; and besides, they had for above an hundred Years enjoy'd all the Rents and Profits of the Premises, being a very great Revenue much above the said Payments charg'd on the same: Besides, had not the Trustees thought it for their Advantage, and so had refus'd to re-build the same, subject to the Trusts and Payments in the Testator's Will, some other Ways and Means would have been found out and provided for the re-building, without defeating the several Payments appointed; And of this the Trustees



Trustees are so sensible, that they have, ever since the Fire of London, continu'd to pay the same, and but lately, as is afore set forth, stopp'd Payment, and for some farther Colour to make this Stop, do pretend, that, by a late Act of Parliament, for the Relief of Orphans, &c. the Revenues of the City are appropriated to answer for ever a Fund of 8000 l. a Year to pay these Orphans Debts, &c. which is only a Pretence to defeat the Founder's Will: since this Act cannot affect the Salaries due to the Professors, &c. for that not the whole Benefaction of Sir Thomas Gresham, but only the Surplus of it, after paying the Uses of the Will, can be call'd or taken to be Part of the Revenue of the City. And so bent are the Trustees to defeat the Will of the Testator, that tho' by his said Will his Mansion-House is expressly appointed for the Inhabitation of the said seven Readers, yet, to force the Readers from thence, they have let the said House run to Ruin, and refuse to repair and keep in repair the same. All which Refusal of paying the Salaries, &c. and of repairing the Mansion-House, is against all Equity and good Conscience, and directly against the Will and Meaning of the Testator aforesaid, and a Breach of the Trust reposed by the said Will in them. To the End therefore, that the said Trustees may answer the Premises, and be decreed to make good the Salaries, &c. and to pay the Arrear, and to put the said Mansion-House and keep the same in Repair. The Lord Chancellor is pray'd to grant his Writ of *Subpoena* to the Trustees, commanding them personally to appear, &c.

Payment of  
the Salaries  
order'd in Part.

Bill for re-  
building Gre-  
sham-College,  
brought into  
Parliament.

Carry'd in  
the Commons,  
rejected in the  
Lords House.

The Consequence of filing this Bill was, that not long after the Trustees met and directed the Professors to attend, and, at their Meeting, order'd the Payment of one Year's Salary; telling them, that they would, in convenient Time, discharge the remaining Part of the Arrear, whereupon all Proceedings in Chancery were suspended: The Trustees said, likewise, that they had a Proposal to make for the mutual Advantage both of the Trustees and Professors, to which they desir'd the Concurrence of the Professors: Which Proposal was to bring in a Bill in Parliament for the re-building Gresham-College into a Square, (to be let out for Rent, for the Use and Advantage of the Trustees) and providing Houses more commodious for the Professors than the Lodgings they now enjoy, and to this Proposal all the Professors, save one, gave their Consent; and accordingly the Bill was brought into the House of Commons in 1701, and carry'd there; but at the second Reading in the House of Lords, it was rejected upon the Petition of Dr. Robert Hooke, Geometry Professor, who had before deny'd his Consent to it. The Contents of this intended Act of Parliament, (of which Mention is only made p. 129) were as follows: In the Preamble it sets forth, 'That the Royal-Exchange, was given to the Trustees in Trust, to pay out six hundred and three Pounds six Shillings

Shillings and eight Pence *per Ann.* That this *Exchange* was burnt down in the great Fire of *London*, and so no Revenue left to pay the annual Charge: That the Trustees re-built the *Exchange* at the Expence of eight thousand Pounds, or thereabouts, and the Trustees lose thereby more than two thousand Pounds yearly, the Trade of the *Exchange* decreasing, and many of the Shops standing empty, altho' considerable Abatements have been made to encourage Tenants: That *Gresham-College* is grown old and ruinous, and the Repairs thereof have been very Expensive; but the said College standing upon a considerable Quantity of Ground, and a great Part of it lying Waste, good Improvement may be made by re-building it: That the Trustees and Professors are agreed upon a Scheme of Building seven convenient Houses for the Lecturers, and a publick Hall, and likewise Alms-Houses, in a more airy and convenient Place for the Alms-Folks. Wherefore they pray, that it may be enacted, that it may be lawful to pull down the old College, &c. and to convert the Materials to their own Use; and also to let and dispose of all, or any Part of the Ground belonging to the said College, except such Part as the Lecturers Houses and Hall are agreed to be built upon: Provided, however, that the Lecturers Houses and Hall be built in the Manner \* specify'd; and that all those New Buildings be lyable, together with the *Royal-Exchange*, &c. in the first Place, and before all other Charges, to the Payment of the Uses of Sir *Thomas Gresham's* Will; and that all the Arrears due to the Lecturers, &c. be fully paid, clear of all Taxes, either now assessed, or to be ever hereafter assessed; and that no Stoppage shall be made of the said Payments for the future, on Account of rebuilding the *Exchange*, or otherwise howsoever: And that the Trustees shall support, maintain, and repair, at their own Costs and Charges, the said Hall and Lecturers Houses, &c. as often as Occasion shall be; and that the Trustees shall, on any Vacancy of a Lecturer for the future, come to a Choice within two Months.

The Bill being thus lost in the House of Lords, upon the Petition of *Dr. Hooke*, the Geometry Professor, the Trustees were much offended, and therefore went no farther in clearing the Arrears due to the Professors, than the abovementioned Payment of the Year's Salary, and laid aside this Project of Rebuilding, 'till the Death of *Dr. Hooke*, which happened within a Year or two after; soon after which, the Trustees again resumed their Design of bringing in their Bill into Parliament, as hoping now for better Success, when the main Opposer

Bill for rebuilding the College again brought into Parliament.

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\* A Plot of the intended Building is annex'd to the Act.

of it was dead; and then again they desired the Professors Consent and Concurrence, which they readily had; and accordingly, in the Year 1703-4, they brought into the House of Lords the same Bill as before, where it passed, but with the following Clause added, 'Provided always, that no Person shall hereafter be capable of being chosen a Lecturer upon any Vacancy, except he be a Graduate in one of the Universities of this Kingdom.' There was likewise added a Penalty to the Bill, namely, 'That the Trustees should be obliged and required to build these Houses, Hall, and Alms-houses, for the Lecturers and Alms-folks, within five Years from the passing of this Act, upon the Penalty of two thousand Pounds, to be forfeited to Her Majesty, her Heirs, or Successors, &c.' But when this Bill came down to the House of Commons, Exception was taken to this Clause, and the Bill being on that account rejected, hath never since been attempted again in Parliament.

Thrown out again.

Complaint against the Professors.

In p. 129. col. a. of the first Vol. of *Stow's Survey*, some Account is given of a Petition preferred against the Professors, both in the Court of Aldermen, and at the joint Committee for *Gresham Affairs*: But the Original of this Complaint, the Particulars of the Professors Defence of themselves, as well as some other material Points relating thereto, being there omitted, it is thought proper to give here a more distinct and full Account of them.

In the Year 1706, some Persons in Office, in the Parishes of *St. Helen's* and *Broadstreet*, did, contrary to all Custom and Usage, assess and tax the several Apartments of the Professors as distinct Houses; whereas the whole seven Lodgings (all which, as was well known, were only the single Mansion-house of *Sir Thomas Gresham*) had been before taxed but as one House: They likewise endeavour'd to bring the Professors into the Poor's Rates, and other parochial Taxations, to subject their Salaries to the King's Taxes, and to lay other such-like Hardships upon them, nothing of which had ever before been so much as demanded of them: The Professors absolutely refused to comply with any of these Demands, and by proper Appeals, and other Methods, got themselves discharged from these Impositions. The Parish-Officers finding themselves disappointed, and not able to lessen their own Charges, by laying part of them on the Professors, grew angry, and sought to give all the Molestation and Trouble they could to them; for which Purpose, they employed Persons of mean and sorry Condition perpetually to attend the Lectures, not to reap any Advantage thence, or even to satisfy any Curiosity, but to obtain Matter for Calumny or Complaint, and to give Notice if any blameable Omission should happen: And these Persons Behaviour was suitable to the Design they were sent to pursue, being always tumultuous and



and rude, and sometimes abusive to some of the Professors, during the Time of their performing their Duty. The Professors might have taken just Exception to such an Audience, and have refused to read to Persons so unqualified as they were: However, they never omitted their Lectures on this Account; but continued in the constant Discharge of their Duty, to the Disappointment of their Adversaries, who wanted nothing more than a just Occasion of Complaint; but as they could find no Neglect in the Professors of their real Duty, they had Recourse to an imaginary one, demanding of the Professors to read Lectures on Holidays, nay, of the Divinity Professor to read on Sundays: This they afterwards carried so far, as to insist on Lectures every Day in the whole Year. The Professors refusing Compliance with these Demands, their Adversaries had Recourse to Clamour and Noise; they printed Representations and Advertisements, that such Lectures were to be read on such Days, namely, on Holidays, when they knew no Lectures would be read, and pasted these up and down in the most publick Places, and by other Means dispersed them; and thus drew many Strangers thither; who being disappointed, and not knowing the Usage and Custom of the Place, were drawn in to join with them in their unreasonable Clamours: And among these were several Persons of good Fashion and Education; such, whose Attendance might have been a Credit and Reputation to the Professors, had they not fallen into the Prejudices before-named, and with great Zeal joined in the groundless Demand of Lectures every Day in the Year, instead of the known Duty of reading them only in the *Term Times*. The Professors refusing to depart from what had been ever the Custom of the College, were menaced with Complaints to be made to the Committee for *Gresham Affairs*; and if Redress was not to be had there, of farther appealing to the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen. And to make these Complaints more effectual, and pursue them with greater Vigour, the Complainants selected a Number from among themselves, to meet and consider how to carry on these Designs in the most proper Manner: At these Meetings they diligently went thro' the Founder's Will, to see if any Thing was there directed that they could charge the Professors with the Omission of; and there finding the Expression of *studying and reading daily*, they fixed upon this last Word, and obstinately contended, that nothing else was or could be meant by it, than every Day in the Year; tho', as has been before observed, to any one who is acquainted with our University Statutes, or Customs, it will appear to have a quite different Meaning. They likewise found Fault with the customary Hour of reading, (two of the Clock) as unseasonable for them to attend, it falling within the Time of their Dinner. This was the Original and Progress of their Complaints, which they carried on farther, by using great Industry to get Hands to an Instrument, setting forth these

\* Vol. 1st.  
P. 129, 130.

Grievances, in order to be presented to proper Authority to obtain Redress; and accordingly, Petitions were delivered in to this Effect, both to the Court of Aldermen, and Grand Committee for *Gresham* Affairs, as has been \* before said. A short Account of the Answer which the Professors gave is there mentioned, and it is said in general, that they prov'd from sufficient Authority, that from the first Institution to the present Time of Dispute, these Lectures were read only in *Term Times*: Which Authorities not being there inserted, do therefore follow here. The first Author mentioned for the Proof hereof, was Dr. *Gwinne*, in his *Orationes Duae* before quoted; He was, as was observed, chosen Professor of Physick at the first Election of Professors, in the Year 1596-7, and, as all other Professors then were, was directed to begin his Lectures in *Trinity Term*, 1597: The ninth Lecture that he read is printed in the forenamed little Book, p. 44, and bears this Title, *Praelectio nona, cum resumerentur lectiones post Natalitia*. The ninth Lecture, read when the Time of Reading came on again after *Christmas*. The Professors observed from this Citation, that the Words *cum resumerentur Lectiones* did evidently shew that the first Professors did not read every Week in the Year but had their intervals and interruptions between their settled Times of reading, and that these interruptions are not ascribed to any Sickness or Indisposition of the Professor nor charged upon his absence or neglect of Duty, but the Season and Time of such Vacation from Reading is said to be the cause, these Lectures being resumed *post Natalitia* after the *Christmas* Holy Days were over. They farther observed from the number of his Lecture which he says was *Praelectio nona* the ninth Lecture he had read: That this must be an unquestionable Proof that Dr. *Gwinne* (and the other the first Professors) read only in *Term Time*. Dr. *Gwinne*, as the other Professors were, was appointed to begin his Lectures in *Trinity Term* 1597. It is the Custom of all the Professors to begin their first, That is their Inauguration Lecture on their last reading Day in the first Term after they are chosen, and this Custom (tho' at this Time refused to pacify and humour the Clamours that have of late Years been made against the present Professors) was observed by some of them now alive at their first admission. This being then the Custom of Professors in other Places, and being conformably followed by the first *Gresham* Professors; the first reading Day that Dr. *Gwinne* had must be *June 11th*, being the last *Saturday* in *Trinity Term* 1597. for in that Year *Trinity Term* began *Friday May 27*, and ended *June 15*. Now if Dr. *Gwinne* had read *daily*; (that is in the sence of the Complainants every *Saturday* since his beginning first to read) this Lecture read after *Christmas* must have been instead of his ninth Lecture between his thirtieth and fortieth, there being between the eleventh of *June* and the middle of *January*, more than thirty *Saturdays*. But if he read only in *Term Time*, it is plain, the present  
Lecture

Lecture spoken of will be the ninth. For *Michaelmas* Term, in the Year 1597 began *Monday* *October*. 10. and ended *Monday* *Nov.* 28. (tho' this Term now begins not till *Octob.* 22d. being shortened in the 16 of the Reign of *K. Charles I.*) between which *Octob.* 10th. and *Nov.* 28. there are seven *Saturdays* viz. *Octob.* 15. 22. 29. *Nov.* 5. 12. 19. and 26. these seven added to the first reading at the end of *Trinity* Term before mentioned, make it plain, that the first Lecture after *Christmas* viz. in *Hilary* Term, 1597-8. must be the ninth Lecture as *Dr. Gwinne* says his Lecture read after *Christmas* was. Again the Professors observed that this was a farther Proof that the first Professors never looked upon as valid and authoritative the Orders, Rules, or Articles here Printed p. 33. for these Articles direct p. 38. N. IX. that the *Physick* Lecture should be read three Times in the Week in the Term Time, and if the Directions of this Article had been complied with by *Dr. Gwinne*, and the first Professors, this Lecture of the Doctors here styled the ninth, must have been the twenty fifth, as is plain from what went before. To this Evident Proof the Professors added the Citations from the other Parts of *Dr. Gwinne's* Book mentioned before, and other Matters of which an Account is given toward the end of these Papers. Lastly the Professors observed that the Residence given by the first Professors was no other than the Residence the Law requires, that is such an Attendance as the performance of their Duty requires. Thus *Dr. Gwinne* was for nine Years together Professor of *Physick* in *Gresham* College, and at the same Time Fellow of *St. John's* College in *Oxford*. At which Place he spent much of his Time every Year for (being one of the ten Seniors, who are the acting Part of the College) his Presence was often necessary to assist at letting Leases, setting Fines, and doing other necessary College Business. The same Argument may be brought from *Dr. Holdsworth*, *Dr. Barrow*, and many others who held their Headships and Fellowships in the Universities, and their Professorships in *Gresham* College at the same Time. And this is so far from being a disservice to the College, or a disreputation to it, that it has been one Reason of Men of Parts, Learning, and Worth accepting these Employments, which were they consistent with no other Preferment, must fall into the Hands of needy and necessitous Men, since no Body it is believed who has been at the expence of such an Education as is fitting to qualify himself for reputably doing the Duty of his Place, will think the expence of his Education repaid by his Professorship; and will soon find that fifty Pounds a Year and an unfurnished Lodging, without Provision for Dyet, or Servant, is what a Person so Educated cannot possibly live on. Were these the Conditions of holding a Professorship, it would necessarily introduce a course of Superficial, and Trifling exercises, since the Trustees must make Professors, as *Jeroboam* did Priests, out of the lowest of the People.



The next Author the Professors cited was Mr. Stow, whose Survey was written in the Year 1598, the very Year after the first Institution of these Lectures; and he says, p. 57, l. 32, of his first Edition, as he does also in the second Edition, corrected and amended by himself, and published in the Year 1603, p. 76, l. 5. *These Lectures are read Daily, Sundays excepted, in the Term Time, by every one on his Day, &c.* And from hence they inferred, that the Words *to read Daily*, in the Founders Will, might be either understood in the Sense of the Universities beforementioned, or else in this of Mr. Stow, that *each Lecturer should read on his particular Day assigned him in the Week*, that so the Auditors, who had a mind to attend any particular Science, might know on what Day to come, and not be disappointed.

The next Author was Sir George Buck, in his Treatise concerning the three Universities of England, annexed to Stow's Chronicle, and dedicated to the Lord Chief Justice Cook; printed in the Year 1612, within fifteen Years of the founding the Lectures: And he says, Page 980, b. l. 35, and these Lectures (*viz.* in Gresham College) must be read only in the Term Times.

The next Author mentioned, was the Editor of the Third Edition of Stow, Anthony Monday, before cited, which he published in 1618, one and twenty Years after the founding the Lectures; and he says, Page 123, Line 26, *That these Lectures are read Daily in the Term Times.* The Professors observed, that this Author had been \* six and twenty Years one of the City Servants in sundry Employments, † had Encouragement from the whole Court of Aldermen, and Orders for the Perusal of whatever Helps he wanted; and that this Work was by them approved when finished, which cost him twelve Years Time in compiling; that therefore, he neither wanted Means of Knowledge, nor refused Industry for the obtaining it.

The next Author was Dr. Holdsworth, who was chosen Divinity Professor in Gresham College in 1630, Thirty Three Years after the first Institution. And his Divinity Lectures were publish'd in 1661, by Bishop Pearson. Dr. Holdsworth tells his Auditors, \*\* *It was Three whole Months since his last Reading.* Again, \*\* *That these Lectures have been omitted for these Three Months.* Again, he concludes his Lecture

\* Dedication  
to the Bishop  
of London, l.  
18.

† Dedication  
to the Lord  
Maior and  
Aldermen, p.  
2, l. 22.

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\*\*\* *Ego per tres integros menses aspectu vestro orbatus delitui*, p. 341, l. 16.

\*\* *Se tacuisse trimestri spatio.* Lectio 47, p. 428, l. 16.

Lecture with telling them, \* *He should not read till that Day Three Weeks, because the following Monday was a State Holiday, and the Monday after that, a Church Holiday.* At the End of another Lecture, he says, he is sorry he is forc'd to break off abruptly in his Discourse, †† *which must be the Work of the next Term.* And again, he refers his Audience for the Remainder of the Argument, to the †† *next Term.* And more to the same Purpose. And this Author continu'd Divinity Professor for Nine or Ten Years, with the greatest Applause. The next Author was Howell's *Londinopolis*, who publish'd his Work in 1657, Sixty Years after the first Institution. And he says, Page 21. Line 29. *These Lectures are to be read every Day in the Week, in Term-Time.* The Professors were ready with Proof, that likewise † ever since the Restoration, the Lectures were only read in the *Term-Time*; and, among other Instances of this Practice, they had the Example of the most celebrated Dr. Isaac Barrow, who was chosen Geometry Professor in Gresham College in the Year 1662, being at the same Time Fellow of Trinity College in Cambridge. All the while he continu'd Geometry Professor in Gresham College, he was Fellow of Trinity, and, as he read his Lectures in *Term-Times* in Gresham College, so, in the Vacation Times, he went down to Cambridge, and attended his Duty and Fellowship there: But this, and the rest of their Proofs hereof, were not produc'd before the Committee, because the Petitioners were willing to allow, that *Termly Readings* only had been the Custom and Practice in Gresham College ever since the Restoration.

When the Professors had given in this Proof, they observ'd, that the Argument by them offer'd, was of the strongest Nature, because it prov'd, that reading the Lectures (*in Term-Times only*) was the Original Practice, enjoy'd by the first Trustees, taken up by the first Professors, and follow'd by their Successors in all Times; that therefore this Practice could be no Corruption crept in by Degrees, either thro' the

\* *Monui vos presentiam nostram usque ad diem ab hodierno tertiam non esse expectandum. cum dies prima Reipublica sit devovenda, secunda Ecclesiae*, p. 359, l. 2.

†† *Opus exorients sequentis Terminii*, p. 250, l. 8.

†† *Pace vestra ea in Terminum sequentem rejiciam*, p. 590, l. 9.

† See Chamberlain's *Present State of England*, first Edition Part Second, printed 1671, p. 480, 481. The same corrected and enlarg'd, 12th Edit. printed 1679, p. 259. *Desann's, Present State of London*; printed 1681, p. 162. The same corrected and improv'd by S. W. printed 1690, p. 152. *New State of England*, by G. M. printed 1691, p. 311. *New View of London*, printed 1708, Vol. 2, p. 664.

\* Vol. 1st.  
P. 127, b.

the Sloth of the Professors, or the Connivance of the Trustees, but was founded in, and continu'd by the full and free Approbation and Consent of both : They argu'd farther, that the first Trustees and Professors could not possibly be ignorant of that Expression in the Founder's Will, that says, *the Professors are to inhabit, study, and read Daily*, because that Part of the Will is at all Elections read to the Person elected in the Presence of the Electors ; and if so, it was not conceivable that the first Trustees could understand the Word *Daily*, in the Sense of the Petitioners, to mean every Day in the Year, since were they so desirous of discharging their Consciences faithfully, as their \* Letter before-mention'd shews them to be, it is hardly possible they could sit down quiet and unconcern'd when they saw the first Professors begin and continue to read only in *Term-Time*, in direct and open Violation of the Founders Will, much less could they ever have been brought to give their Direction, or even consent that they should do so ; nor can it be believ'd, that, had the first Professors thus understood the Word *Daily* to mean, they could ever have began and continu'd a Practice directly contray to their Duty, unless they be suppos'd to have been Men of the most profligate and shameless Character possible, the very Reverse of which they had, as is before seen of Dr. *Gwinne*, and might as easily be prov'd of all the other Six. In the Conclusion, the Professors brought in the Books they cited, in order to submit their Citations to Examination, and then call'd on the Petitioners to shew so much as one Proof or Evidence to the contrary.

The Petitioners, who had in their Plea and in their \*\* printed Papers asserted, that at the Original Institution, the Professors read every Day in the Year, and amongst these Professors, which they asserted did thus read, had nam'd Dr. *Gwinne* and Dr. *Holdsworth*, &c. and had, with all Assurance, said, that their printed Works intimated as much (the direct contrary to which is true) and had farther laid down, that the \*\*\* Interruption of these every Day Readings was owing to the Civil War Time, to the great Sickness, or to the Fire of *London*, thought fit no longer to insist on these Pretences, but fell to vilify and depreciate the Characters of the Authors quoted.

Mr.

\*\* He (Sir *Thomas Gresham*) appointed Daily-Readings, and doubtless they were so perform'd in the Times when *Wootton*, *Berewood*, *Gwinne*, &c. *Holdsworth*, *Winston*, &c. were the Professors at *Gresham College*, as many of their printed Works seem to imply and testify. *Account of the present State of Gresham College*, 4to, p. 7, l. ult. p. 8, l. 1.

\*\*\* Id. p. 25, l. 28.

|| Id. p. 30, l. 3, & sequ.



Mr. Stow, they said, †† might easily be convicted of Falshood, and Mistake, even in what he writes concerning this Matter: His Authority was never admitted in || any Cause or Court: He and the others were antiquated Authors. As for Dr. Holdsworth, † he spoke in his own Cause, and might be convicted of Partiality, &c. and this laid the Professors under a Necessity of doing a needless Work, of justifying the Reputation of Mr. Stow, which, till that Time, had never been question'd; and the rather because one or two of the Committee spoke with Contempt of him, as an old, neglected, useles Author. The Professors referr'd themselves to Dr. Nicholson, then Dean, and since Bishop, of *Carlisle*, who gives the following Character of Mr. Stow and his Book, in his *Historical Library*, then printed in *Octavo*, but since, in 1714, in *Folio*. He says, p. 18, John Stow wrote and publish'd *A Survey of London* — The whole is collected out of our best Historians and most authentick Records, and discovers a great deal of Industry and Accuracy in the worthy and honest Author. And again, he says, p. 72, Industrious John Stow deserves to be remembered with Honour: He was a Member of the Merchant-Taylors Company in London, and a special Benefactor to that City, in inquiring after and preserving its Antiquities and Records. He travell'd thro' a good Part of England in Search after the Manuscript Historians, in the Libraries of our Cathedral Churches, and was very exact and critical in his Collections, and spent above forty Years in these Studies. He always protested (and we may take his honest Word for it) that he never was sway'd by Favour or Fear in any of his Writings; but that he had impartially, to the best of his Knowledge, delivered the Truth. This good Opinion the greatest of our Historians seem to have of him, since even Sir Francis Bacon, and Mr. Camden, (not to mention others of a lesser Repute) have boldly taken several Things upon his single Credit.

As to the next Author, Sir George Buck, quoted by them, he was not only a Man of Credit, but of Quality, being both one of the Gentlemen of the King's Privy Chamber, and also Master of the Revels: This his Work he delivered to the Lord Chief Justice Coke, and dedicated it to him, leaving the Manuscript to be disposed of at his Lordship's Pleasure. The Lord Chief Justice was so well satisfy'd of his Integrity and Ability, that he himself directed the Printing it, giving his Allowance for its Publication, and under his Hand giving his special Commendation

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†† Id. p. 30, l. 6.

|| Id. *ibid.*

† Id. *ibid.*

Commendation and Approbation of it, as of a Work worthy the publick Light.

What Character Mr. Monday's Work, which was the next Author quoted, deserves, is mentioned before. The Professors on this Head took Notice, How strange a Thing it was to make the Antiquity of these Authors an Exception to their Testimony, because their being old Authors gave their Evidence the greatest Strength, since they wrote of Things within their own Knowledge, and of Times in or very near to which themselves liv'd.

The next Author who was quoted by the Professors was Dr. *Holdsworth*, a Man of the strictest Virtue and most unsullied Reputation, though at Random his Character was excepted against, as is said before, by the Petitioners. He was, as \* the eminent Bishop *Pearson*, tells us, the most celebrated Preacher of his Time, being Minister of *St. Peter's Poor in Broadstreet*, to which living he was preferred in 1623 or 1624. He was a most faithful Pastor of his Parish, and a most conscientious Man; inasmuch, that when the great Sickness happened in 1625, he refused to go into the Country, as most others did; but lived in his Parish, and constantly visited the Sick, despising the Contagion, and preferring the Discharge of his Duty before the Safety of his Person. In the Year 1630. he was \*\* without making any Interest, or using any Solicitation, (so great was his Reputation) chosen Divinity-Professor in *Gresham College*, of which he was a great Ornament 9 or 10 Years. He was a Person that so strictly adhered to his Duty, and so fearful of acting in the least against his Conscience, that in the Beginning of the Rebellion he was sequestred, plundered, and imprisoned four Years in the Tower, after which Time he was released; in every Part of his Life being of an unblameable Carriage, and a most holy Conversation. In short he was, † as Bishop *Browning* assures us, a most excellent Preacher, a most faithful Interpreter of Scripture, a Contemner of Riches, a most charitable Man, of strict Morals, and one of a most holy Life.

to him, leaving the Manuscript to be disposed of at his Lordship's  
pleasure, and delivered to the Lord Chief Justice Cole, and delivered  
to him of the King's Privy Chamber, and also Master of the Revels: This  
Man of Credit, but of doubtful being both one of the Gentle

\* See Pearson's Life of Dr. Holdsworth prefix'd to Dr. Holdsworth's  
Practitioner, in Fol. published in the Year 1861.

\* See also the Account of Dr. Holdsworth in Dr. Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy. Fol. Part 2d, p. 79, under the Title Worcester.

\*\* Vos appello, viri integerrimi, qui Curatores estis huius muneris,  
 Agnosco candorem vestrum singularem, quod ambitum omnem & studium  
 meum praevenire voluistis. Lectio I ma. p. 2. l. 48.

†† Præco eximius --- Scripturæ interpres celeberrimus --- Dilectissimum  
pius contemptor --- Eleemosynarum quotidianus largitor --- severus --- fan-  
tasticus, &c. Vita Authoris, &c.

The last Author quoted was Dr. *Isaac Barrow*, one of the greatest Men this Age has produc'd, whose Works are in every bodies Hands, as his Praises are in every bodies Mouth; for his Character it were enough to refer to the Accounts prefix'd to his Works, by the Learned and Pious Dr. *Mapletoft*, and the Most Reverend Arch-Bishop *Tillotson*. It had been observed, that Dr. *Barrow* was Fellow of *Trinity College* in *Cambridge*, all the while he was Geometry Professor in *Gresham College*; yet he never understood the Words, *there to inhabit*, to mean such a Residence as was inconsistent with his living the greater Part of the Year in College; nor the Words *reading daily*, in the Founders Will, to mean otherwise than in Term time. Had he believed the Will to have directed reading every Day in the Year, and residing constantly, such was his Piety and Integrity, that he would not for the Value of the whole World have received the Founders Benefaction, and liv'd in a continued Breach of his Will and Intention. How far he would have been from acting thus, may be learned from what he himself says in his Discourse of Industry in these Words. "How can we answer for our violating the WILLS, for abusing the goodness, for perverting the Charity and Bounty of our worthy Founders and Benefactors, who gave us the good Things we enjoy, not to maintain us in Idleness, but for supports and encouragements of our Industry? How can we excuse our selves from dishonesty and perfidious dealing, seeing that we are admitted to these Enjoyments, upon Condition and upon Confidence of using them according to their pious intent; that is, in a diligent Prosecution of our Studies, in order to the Service of God and of the Publick? Let every Scholar when he mispendeth an Hour, or sludgeth on his Bed, but imagine that he heareth the Voice of these worthy Founders and Benefactors complaining thus; Why, Sluggard, dost thou against my Will possess my Estate? Why dost thou presume to occupy the place due to an industrious Person? Why dost thou forget or despise thy Obligations to my Kindness? Thou art an Usurper, a Robber, a Purloiner of my Goods, which I never intended for such as thee: I challenge Thee of Wrong to my Self, and of Sacrilege towards my God, to whose Service I devoted these his Gifts to me. Nothing surely would more grate on the Heart of one that hath a Spark of Ingenuity, of Modesty, of generous good Nature, than to be liable to such an Imputation". † This was the Character of those Men, whom the Petitioners represented as Men of no Weight, of no Principles, nay, of Falseness and Partiality.

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From

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† Non intelligis quos homines & quales viros mortuos summi sceleris arguas? Cic. pro Rabir.



From thus supporting the Characters of the Authors, cited by them, the Professors proceeded to justify themselves, as to the other Parts of the Charge against them. As to the not Reading on Holidays, they insisted on their superior Obligation to attend their Duty at Church, as also on the perpetual Practice of the Universities, and of all their Predecessors, who never read Lectures on Holidays; an early Proof of which is found in Dr. Holdsworth, who says, as is beforemention'd, *¶ He should not read till that Day three Weeks, because, the following Monday was a State-Holiday, and the Monday after that, a Church-Holiday.* And in this Matter the Trustees were so far satisfy'd, that in their Order presently to be mention'd, they did not comply with the Petitioners in this Point, in directing Lectures to be read on Holidays. As to the not Reading in broken Weeks, the Professors justify'd that from the Practice likewise of their Predecessors; and also produc'd Letters from both the Universities, proving that there the Divinity-Professor always open'd the Term. As to the last Part of the Complaint, the Unseasonableness of the Hours, the Professors were indifferent whether they remain'd the same or were alter'd.

After both the Petitioners and Professors were withdrawn, the Trustees, after a long Debate, made an Order, dated October 4, 1706; the Preamble of which declares, that *Application had been made by several Citizens and others, in relation to the Lecturers at Gresham-College, setting forth, that the said Lecturers did not duly perform their Readings in Term-Time; for that if any Term did not begin on a Monday, that was taken for a broken Week, and no Lecture read that Week; and, in like Manner, if any Term did not end on a Saturday, that was taken for a broken Week, and no Lecture perform'd; whereby the Inhabitants of this City, and others, were much hinder'd of the Benefit which they might reap by the said Lectures.* Wherefore they do order and direct, *That for the future, those Lectures shall be perform'd by the several Professors on such Days of the Week as they now read in their several Sciences, at four Terms in every Year, as followeth, viz. The first Term to begin the Monday before Michaelmas Term, of the Common Law, and to end with that Term. The second Term to begin the Monday before Hilary Term, and to end with that Term. The third Term to begin the Monday Sevennight after Easter-Day, and to end with Easter Term. The fourth Term to begin the Monday before Trinity Term, and to continue for one whole Month, viz. eight and twenty Days: And farther, It is order'd by this Committee, that the said Lecturers do begin to read their*

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*¶ Monui vos presentiam nostram usque ad diem ab hodierno tertiam non esse expectandam; cum dies prima Reipublicæ sit devotenda, secunda Ecclesiæ. p. 359, l. 2.*

their several Lectures at nine of the Clock in the Forenoon, and three in the Afternoon, precisely. This Order likewise sets forth, that it was made after consulting the Founder's Will, and Articles that were made soon after the Trust came to the City and Company: By which Articles are meant those Orders which are summarily deliver'd in Vol. 1. p. 128. and at large in the second Appendix, p. 2. The Professors comply'd with this Order, with respect to the broken Weeks and Hours of Reading; but, finding the Order direct them to read out of the Term, contrary to all Custom and Usage, and this also by Virtue of such Articles or Orders as were never look'd upon to have any legal Authority or Force, they went to Council, and were advis'd not to charge themselves with any new Duties, nor submit to the Authority of such Articles as they had good reason to believe were never duly sign'd or legally ratify'd; wherefore, the greater Part of the Professors drew up a Paper, and waited on Sir Thomas Rawlinson, the Chair-man of the Committee, with it, which was as follows: *Reasons why the Professors have not in all Points comply'd with the Order of the Honourable Committee, dated October 4, 1706.* First, || We are, at our being chosen into our respective Places, directed to perform our Duty, according

One of the Professors then present brought to the Chairman to be shewn to him, and afterwards to the Committee, the form of his Election and Admission into his Professorship, to justify this first Reason, which being, as is presumed, the usual Form of Electing all the Professors from the beginning, it was thought fit to insert here verbatim, and was as follows.

COMMITTEE for Gresham Affairs, at Mercers-Hall, on  
Wednesday the 3<sup>th</sup> of July, 1704.

P R E S E N T.

The Right Honourable Sir John Parsons, Kt. Lord-Mayor.

Sir William Pritchard, }  
Sir Thomas Rawlinson, } Knts. and Aldermen.

Mr. Deputy Gardiner,

Mr. Isaac Brand,

Mr. Deputy Coles,

Mr. George Newland,

Mr. Thomas Cooper,

Mr. Thomas Loveday.

Mr. Deputy Munford.

The Petitions and Testimonial of Mr. Andrew Tooke, Mr. Thomas Dillingham, Mr. Joseph Moreland, Mr. William Burroughs, Mr. Robert Shippen, and Mr. William Grigg, Candidates for the Place of Geometry Reader at Gresham College, (vacant by the Death of Dr. Robert Hooke.) being severally Read, each Petitioner being at the Reading his own Petition, and Part of the Will of Sir Thomas Gresham, relating to the Professors,

according to the Custom and Practice of the Place. *Secondly*, We are able to give unquestionable Proof, that the Custom has been without any Interruption, to read only in *Term-Time*; and since it has been so, we are advis'd to be very careful how we charge our selves or our Successors with unnecessary Burthens. *Thirdly*, We are inform'd that the Ground upon which this Order to read out of Term is founded, is taken from some Articles which were never legally ratify'd, or admitted as legally ratify'd, either by the then Trustees or Professors: We therefore think that our Compliance with this Order might be look'd upon as allowing the Authority of those Articles, and so subject us to the rest of those Articles, which, when under Consideration, appear'd unreasonable both to yours and our Predecessors.

The Professors had made Application to obtain an Order to examine these Articles in the Original, in the Committee's Books, but could not obtain leave sufficiently to inspect them; however, when they came to the Lord-Mayor with the aforementioned Reasons, why they could not comply wholly with the late Order of the Trustees; they offer'd, likewise, to give in to the Committee their Exceptions to the Legality and Validity of these Articles or Orders, which was (besides what has been before observed from Dr. Gwinne's ninth Lecture) in Substance as follows.

*First*, they had this to offer, namely, that none of their Predecessors ever acknowledg'd the Validity of these Articles, or own'd the Obligation of them, because they, from the beginning, acted quite otherwise than these Articles direct. The Articles direct, that the Professors shall read three Times in each Week, and that on three distinct Days in the Week; but it has been prov'd, that from the very beginning, the Professors never have read otherwise than twice in the Week, and that both Times on the same Day. Again, the Articles direct, that the Professors should live and diet at a common Table, to be kept at a common Charge; but the Professors never had any such common Table, as \* Dr. Gwinne says in his foremention'd Book, where speaking of the Professors

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fessors, being also Read in the Hearing of all the said Persons. The Committee then proceeded to Election, and made Choice of the said Mr Andrew Tooke, to read the said Geometry Lecture, and enjoy the Salary, Lodgings, and Perquisites thereunto belonging from *Midsummer* last, 1704. and enjoyned him to do what is required by the *Founders Will and the Custom of the Place*, which he promised to perform, and thankfully acknowledged the Favour of this Committee.

Exam. per

John Essington, Cl.

\* Una non vivimus, in mensa scilicet. Gwinne's *Orationes* duæ.  
p. 80. l. 2.



Professors living together, he says; *they live not together, so as to have Commons at one Table.* And as their Manner of living together was altogether different from what these Articles direct, so also was their Method of reading their Lectures; for none of all the Professors Lectures that have ever yet appear'd in Print, have follow'd the Method directed by these Articles. The Articles say, that the Physick Professor † shall follow the Method of Fernelius, by reading *Physiology, then Pathology, and last Therapeuticity*; but Dr. Gwinne, the first Physick Lecturer, read upon †† the Aphorisms of Hippocrates; and Dr. Winslow, who was chosen in 1616. eight Years after Dr. Gwinne, read \*\* Anatomical Lectures only. The same Difference may be seen between what these Articles direct the Divinity Professor, and what Method Dr. Holdsworth follow'd in his Divinity Lectures, before quoted; and so between what the Articles direct the Geometry Professor, and what Method Dr. Barrow and Dr. Hooke follow'd in their Lectures, now printed: From all which, it is plain that the Professors, altogether, neglected the Direction of these Articles or Orders, as well in the Method of their Reading, as in the Manner of their Living; and therefore could never believe them to have any obligatory Force, or be of any Authority whatsoever.

Secondly, The Professors had this farther Consideration to offer, That these Articles were so far from being legally ratify'd, that they were never duly consider'd, being not so much as even consistent with themselves: For Instance, when they speak of the Times of all the Professors Readings in general, they make † five Terms of Reading; but when they speak of the particular Professor's Times of Reading, they make but \* four Terms of Reading: But farther, they enjoin what it is impossible the Professors should comply with, because the amount of their Incomes could never defray the Expence that their Professorships must put them to, if the Directions of these Orders be comply'd with; since fifty Pounds a-piece is the whole of their Salaries, out of which it is impossible to support themselves, their private Servants, and likewise publick ones for the Hall, the Kitchen, and Cellar; and farther, for an hospitable Entertainment for Strangers; all which Expences these Articles direct: And, besides the Musick-Professor's Proportion

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† p. 38. l. 28.

†† Vide Gwinne's Oraciones dua p. 8.

\*\* Vide Anatomy Lectures at Gresham-College, by that eminent and learned Physician Dr. Thomas Winslow. Printed at London in 8vo. 1659.

† p. 35. l. 22.

\* p. 38. l. 36.

portion to this Charge ; he must, according to these Orders, be singly at the Expence of seventy five publick † Conforts every Year, of Vocal or Instrumental Musick, which, if properly perform'd, would so far exceed the Salary of one Professor, that it would hardly be supported by the Income of all the seven. Again, a farther Proof that these Articles are not authoritative, might be taken from hence, that whereas the Professors, at every one of their Elections, have the Founder's Will, so much of it as concerns them, read over to them ; to which they give their solemn Promise to conform themselves ; so were they oblig'd to any Compliance with the Directions of these Articles, that Part of them that concerns the common Duties of all the Professors, as well as what belongs to the particular Duty of each Professor, would, at least, be read to them, if not a Copy thereof be directed to be given them at their Elections ; but instead thereof, the Professors, tho' they have sometimes apply'd to the Trustees for Liberty to inspect them carefully, have never been able to obtain Leave for a diligent Examination of them ; these Articles then, to be sure, would never be kept from their Knowledge, if their Compliance with them was at all expected as Part of their Duty : But lastly, The Professors were ready to appeal to the Trustees, whether they had not, (at a former Meeting, some few Years before, at which were present many of the Trustees and the Professors now, in 1706, living) themselves disown'd the Authority of these Articles. The Trustees, not many Years before, held a grand Committee within *Grisham College*, in the Musick Professor's Lodgings, about the Affair of Rebuilding the College ; at which Meeting, upon some Discourse then arising, Part of these Articles were directed to be read ; whereupon the Professors, then present, ask'd of the Trustees, Whether these Articles had ever been sign'd by all the first Professors, or whether they were legally ratify'd by the first Trustees ? To which the Trustees answer'd, *Not that they knew of* ; but said, that *they were produc'd only as Papers that were very ancient*. And this was the Substance of what the Professors had to except against these pretended Orders.

\* P. 130 b.  
l. 34.

That the Result of all those Complaints and Hearings ended in the fair Justification of the Professors, the Reader has been acquainted \* before, and may perceive it by what is here alledg'd : There remains nothing to be added, but that the Trustees, not long after, made an Order that the Professors Salaries should be constantly paid them one Year under another, without troubling the Committee from Time to Time for particular Orders, (as had been the Method during all the Time of the Uncertainty of Payments : ) And farther, that the Trustees from that Time, 1706, to this Year, 1719, remain'd satisfy'd with the

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† p. 39. l. 13. compar'd with the Number of Times of reading, appointed according to the Articles. p. 35. l. 22. & sequ :

the Reasons the Professors gave for not complying wholly with their Order; for, during this 13 Years Time, they never demanded a more exact Compliance with it: And, lastly, that the Trustees, upon the Professors Petitioning that the Year's Arrear still remaining might be discharg'd, did, after some Debate, come to a Resolution, that, tho' the Exchange brought them in Debt, yet, that should not tend to the Prejudice of the Professors, but the Inconvenience thereof lay on the City and Company; wherefore, they then, in 1719, order'd the immediate Payment of the said Arrear, and that the future Payments should be paid regularly, as they became due. The Names of which worthy Committee, and of the present Professors, are as follow:

| For the City Side.         |             | For the Company of Mercers.    |                  |
|----------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| Sir John Ward, Lord-Mayor. |             | Isaac Greenville, Esq; Master. |                  |
| Sir Samuel Garrard,        | } Aldermen. | Peter Godfrey,                 | } Esqs. Wardens. |
| Sir William Lewen,         |             | — Papillon,                    |                  |
| John Green, Esq;           |             | Mr. Iscalyn Roberts,           |                  |
| Mr. John Gordon,           |             | Mr. Deputy Serocold,           |                  |
| Capt. Batchellor,          |             | Mr. Deputy Chancery,           |                  |
| Mr. John Barber,           |             | Mr. Benjamin Smith,            |                  |
| Mr. Robert Alsop,          |             | Mr. Hillyard,                  |                  |
| Mr. Noy Willey,            |             | Mr. John Jones,                |                  |
| Mr. Deputy Tomlinson,      |             | Mr. William Spillett,          |                  |
| Major Smart,               |             | Mr. Samuel Mayn,               |                  |
| Mr. Valentine Brewis,      |             | Mr. John Terry,                |                  |

### PROFESSORS.

|            |                      |
|------------|----------------------|
| Divinity,  | Dr. Edm. Laney,      |
| Civil-Law, | John Cunnynge, Esq;  |
| Astronomy, | Mr. John Machin,     |
| Geometry,  | Andrew Tookes, M. A. |
| Rhetorick, | Edward Martyn, M. A. |
| Physick,   | Dr. John Woodward,   |
| Musick,    | Dr. Edm. Shippen.    |

In this manner that Peace of Gresham-College, which began thirteen Years before, by putting to Silence the groundless Clamours of unreasonable Men, was now fully confirmed by the goodness of the Trustees, in freeing the Professors from that Trouble they had some Time lain under, in soliciting for the regular Payment of their Salaries: And as the Professors giving a constant and regular Attendance on their Duty, no Complaints were moved against them to the Trustees for that whole thirteen Years, so now the Establishment of a constant and regular Payment of their Salaries took from the Professors an uneasiness they had long laboured under, and a perfect Agreement



Agreement and Harmony was restored on every Side: But what greatly strengthened it was the succeeding Committees Proceedings in 1720. who at several Meetings taking into their serious Consideration, the Duty of the Professors, after proper Information, and maturely weighing the Matter, came to a Resolution that seems to cut off all future Disputes; and to make such their Resolution as publick as possible, they directed Advertisements of it in many of the publick Papers to be then frequently put in, and caused it to be Printed on large imperial Sheets of Paper under the Arms of Sir Thomas Gresham, both in Latin that no Foreigner, and in English that no Native, might be ignorant of the Duty and Science of each Professor, and that this might be done with the more Solemnity, the Committee directed their Officer to go to each Professor to obtain from them an Account of their several Degrees in the University to be put after their Names, and this being done, the Papers so Printed were put into decent Frames and hung up on each Door of Gresham College, and on the most conspicuous Pillars in the Royal-Exchange, in Easter-Term 1720, as they now hang up this present Easter-Term 1725, and have done every Term between them, being fixed there by a proper Officer under the Committees Direction, every Term-Time, and taken down when the Term concludes. The Words of this Paper both in Latin and English are these.

Sciant, qui hæc legunt, Prælectiones in COLLEGIO GRESHAM-  
IENSI per quemque Terminum (ut appellant) hora Nona matutina La-  
tine, ac Tertia pomeridiana Anglice haberi, qui sequitur ordine.

Die Lune Edwardus Lany, S. T. P. tractat Theologiam.

Die Martis, Joannes Cumyng, Med. Templ. Ar. Jus Civile.

Die Mercurii, Joannes Machin, R. S. a secret. Astronomiam.

Die Jovis, Andreas Tooke, A. M. Geometriam.

Die Veneris Joannes Ward, Rhetoricen.

Die Saturni, Joannes Woodward, M. D. Medicinam.

Die Saturni, Edwardus Shippen, M. D.

} Musicam quarta  
hora pomeridiana.

This is to give notice, that the Lectures at GRESHAM-COLLEGE are read every Term, at Nine a Clock in the Forenoon in Latin, and at Three in the Afternoon in English, as follows.

Monday, Edward Lany, D. D. reads on

Divinity.

Tuesday, John Cumyng, of the Middle Tem-

Civil Law.

Wednesday, John Machin, Secret. R. S.

Astronomy.

Thursday, Andrew Tooke, M. A.

Geometry.

Friday, John Ward,

Rhetorick.

Saturday, John Woodward, M. D.

Physick.

Saturday, Edward Shippen, M. D.

} Musick at Four  
in the Afternoon.